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LATEST
IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Reported Evacuation of Rivas by the Filibusters.

WALKER ON BOARD A BRITISH FRIGATE.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 13.

The Steamship *Pyrenees*, from New York, 3d inst., via Havana, has arrived at this port.

She connected at Havana with the Steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of April 26.

The news from Nicaragua is highly important, conveying, as it does, intelligence of the retreat from the country of Gen. WALKER.

The Havana correspondent of the *True Delta*, says that a private letter has been received in that City, stating that General WALKER has evacuated Rivas, and taken on board a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur.

It is proper to add that we have not received confirmation of this news by the *George Law*, which arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall. It may, however, be correct, as the *Granada* left Aspinwall after the *George Law*.

Our advices from Rivas by the last steamer, it will be remembered, extended to the 15th of April, and at that date WALKER with a reduced force of 150 men, and without provisions, occupied only two houses and was closely surrounded by the Allies. The report, therefore, of his evacuation of the country bears upon its face a strong probability.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Pending Difficulties with the United States—Opposition in the Senate to the Bill for the Defence of the Isthmus—Project to place the State of Panama under the Protectorate of France, Great Britain, the United States and Sardinia—The Difficulty with Great Britain—A British Fleet about to Blockade New-Granadian Ports—Installation of the New President—Walker—Proclamation against Filibusters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, May 4, 1857.

Our news from the United States of the 6th ult., seemed to indicate that the President would take no immediate steps to enforce the claim made by Mr. MOSQUERA, at Bogota, but would try further negotiation, and in case of another failure, submit the whole subject to Congress next year for its action. This idea has, at any rate, obtained to so great a degree among the Canamenos, that, in view of this long postponement, very little feeling has been manifested on the question of our difficulties the past fortnight. Besides, it has become perfectly apparent to everybody, that the fiscal condition of this State is such, that the wheels of Government cannot revolve much longer without assistance from the General Government; or at least, without the benefit of the taxes upon the income of the railroad, which naturally belong to the State, but which now go to pay the interest on British bonds. It is also admitted that New-Granada has not the means to defend the Isthmus against the United States, either in men or money. So that the number of those who contemplate with complacency "foreign intelage," as Señor POMBO says the propositions of Mr. MOSES amounted to, is becoming every day greater.

I wrote you that ORTEGA, the new President, would be glad to settle the question, at issue with the United States, and get it off his hands, if he could do so with safety to himself and his Administration, even if it were necessary to accept the propositions and conditions of our Commissioner in their fullest extent. And I also quoted from *El Tiempo*, at Bogota, the intimation that ORTEGA was dissatisfied with the course things had taken in the prompt rejection of our demands, as "he is said to look forward to the time when the Isthmus of Panama shall be separated completely from New-Granada." The mail from Bogota, with dates up to the 9th of April, brings ample corroboration that President ORTEGA is not the only public man who believes that the interests of the Isthmus of Panama so widely diverge from those of other portions of the Republic, that it had better be left to the governance of its own people, and to the foreigners who are so rapidly progressing in the go-ahead ideas of the time, that they find the slow coach at Bogota a very inconvenient vehicle on which to ride on to prosperity.

The bill giving the President unlimited power for the defence of the Isthmus, in case of invasion by the United States, which passed a second reading in the House of Representatives having come before the Senate, Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama, with several other Senators, refused to give it their support. He stated, that to preserve the Transit free, it was only necessary to render effective the obligations imposed on the Railroad Company to pay a police force for that service. He spoke at length on Isthmus matters, and the peculiar position of the State of Panama as regards commerce, and the interoceanic Transit, and concluded by recommending for the consideration of Congress the following project, declaring the State entirely independent, and placing it under the protection of France, Great Britain, the United States and Sardinia.

LAW RELATIVE TO THE NEUTRALITY OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power shall negotiate with the governments of Great Britain, France, the United States and Sardinia the celebration of a treaty on the following bases:

1. The Isthmus of Panama, at present an integral part of New-Granada, shall be hereafter a Sovereign and Independent State, free for the commerce of all nations, under the guarantee and protection of the contracting powers.

2. Limits the boundary lines to that lately made with Costa Rica, and that which, according to the law of 1855, divides the province of Choco from the territory of Darien.

3. The islands on both oceans, at present belonging to the State shall be included, as also those of San Andres, New-Providence and others, forming the present Canton of San Andres in the province of Carthagena.

4. The contracting powers shall have liberty to transport their mails over the railroad or any other interoceanic route as follows: New Granada, without paying anything either to the State or to the Railroad Company, England and the United States to pay $25,000 a year each to the State, and France and Sardinia $15,000 each, besides paying to the Railroad Company ten cents a pound for letters, and one cent a pound for newspapers. The Railroad Company to pay also $50,000 a year to the State of Panama.

5. The State of Panama shall not tax mails, &c. The Railroad Company may charge for mails of nations not parties to this treaty.

6. The State of Panama shall acquire the rights and obligations of New Granada in regard to the Railroad Company, except those reserved by this law.

7. The Railroad Company shall make a new treaty with the State of Panama, not only setting out the new privileges, but explaining disputed clauses in the present contract.

8. New Granada only reserves the right to redeem the road according to the contract and the free passage of her mails, troops, munitions of war, officials, &c.

9. In the new contract the contracting powers shall guarantee its fulfillment.

10. If the Company refuses to make a new contract, it shall be bound to the State of Panama as it now is to the Republic of New Granada, except the clause in paragraph 8.

11. The State of Panama shall levy no tax on ships or merchandise coming to its ports, nor shall ships and merchandise belonging to the State of Panama be taxed in the ports of the contracting powers.

12. The State of Panama to be exempted from the New Granadian National Debt.

13. The State of Panama shall charge no postage on Granadine Mails, and vice versa.

14. Steamers shall carry New-Granada and Panama correspondence free, and are exempt from port charges.

15. The hostilities in force between New-Granada and the contracting nations shall not be binding on the State of Panama.

16. The contracting nations may maintain vessels of war in the ports of the State of Panama, to protect the transit and trade, and may keep troops on board, but they shall only be disembarked in case of actual necessity.

17. In case of war between the contracting parties themselves, or between them or any one of them and other nations, the State of Panama shall be neutral.

18. In case of dispute between one of the contracting parties and the State of Panama, it shall be settled by the arbitration of the others, who have power to call in an umpire.

19. Disputes with nations not parties to this treaty, to be settled, if possible, by the arbitration of the contracting parties.

20. The contracting nations shall bind themselves that none of them shall seize the State or any part of it, and they shall protect it against pirates and lawless adventurers.

21. The contracting nations or their armies shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the State, except in case of absolute necessity, to protect the transit, and with the consent of three of the contracting powers.

22. The citizens and subjects of the contracting nations shall enjoy the same civil and political rights as the natives of the State, and in the Territory of the contracting parties the citizens of the State of Panama shall enjoy like privileges.

23. The contracting powers shall guarantee reciprocally the fulfillment of this treaty.

24. Said treaty shall remain in force for ten years, as far as regards the provisions of clauses 1, 16 and 20, after which the State of Panama shall dispose of her own fate as she thinks best, but at no time can Slavery be introduced.

ART. 2. If any of the nations named herein refuse to become parties to the treaty, the others can do so independently of them.

ART. 3. The treaty made in conformity with this law shall be considered in force from the day it is signed, &c., &c.

The bill for the settlement of the Mackintosh claim is far from being satisfactory to the British Watchdog, Mr. GRIFFITH. In a correspondence which has just been published, dated March 19, Mr. GRIFFITH says that, on the 5th, foreseeing that the Executive and Congress were not disposed to adjust the claim on a basis that would be acceptable to his Government, he wrote the commander of the fleet that he should no longer advise against his enforcing its payment, and should repeat that intimation on the morrow. Mr. MARX, the British Vice-Consul, also appears in print, with the following hit at the veracity or judgment of Señor POMBO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs: "Mr. GRIFFITH has never in any way, directly or indirectly, done anything to warrant Señor POMBO's deliberate declaration that he could be led to accept, as a final settlement of the question, the project he introduced into Congress." Mr. GRIFFITH's letter to Baron GOUEY, French Minister, who undertook to mediate between the parties, is also a rather cross-grained document. He says: "I do not hesitate to declare that Señor POMBO always appeared to me to have had his mind so excessively preoccupied against the claim, that he could scarcely hear with patience the name of MACKINTOSH mentioned." Again: "From the first moment in which the law in question was introduced, I used every effort to convince the Executive and the Chambers, as well verbally as in writing, that it was impossible for this Legation to accept the project as the base of a negotiation; so that I have no cause to charge myself with being a party to the loss of precious time in useless discussion, under the erroneous conviction derived from the assurances of Señor POMBO that the law would satisfy my Government. If he gave these assurances with the object to gain time, and throw the responsibility of regulating the matter, which had become so embroiled under his Administration, upon the new one, I must confess that the proceeding appears to me to be one of questionable propriety. You will do me the favor to communicate this letter, and the documents inclosed, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of New-Granada, to the end that the illusion under which he is suffering may be dissipated, once for all." One of the documents inclosed is a letter from MACKINTOSH, in which he very modestly regrets that he did not claim $600,000 or $700,000 damages, for the breaking of the original contract. He styles the tone of Señor POMBO on the matter of the claim, as "indecent and pretentious." Diplomacy, you will perceive, if it progresses downwards at this rate, will soon be in search of adjectives other than those in *family* dictionaries, with which to enforce its demands.

On the 21st March, Señor POMBO responds to Baron GOUEY, that in his action he has been the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the President, and has proceeded with his full knowledge and consent. He returns to Baron GOUEY the letter of Mr. GRIFFITH, and also that of Mr. MACKINTOSH, with the remark that "their language is of such a nature that he does not consider it decorous to make any comment upon them."

I wrote you before that the amount still claimed in settlement for a hundred thousand dollars worth or so of old Tower muskets, and other refuse military trash, upon which a very large sum has already been paid, reaches $560,000, and that the bill referred to deducted $300,000 from the sum total.

Some accounts say that the matter is likely yet to be amicably settled through the good offices of the French Minister. But nevertheless, a large fleet has gone to Carthagena, and unless the whole amount is at once conceded, the ports of Carthagena, Santa Martha, &c., will be blockaded. The *Orion*, 90 guns, the *Basilisk* and *Intrepid*, were already at Carthagena. The *Indus*, *Termagant* and *Cossack*, are there ere this; and the *Tartar*, when she gets rid of her cargo of filibusters, is ordered to join the fleet. It will be commanded by Sir HOUSTON STEWARD, expected from Jamaica in the *Indus*. No doubt, however, that ORTEGA and his Congress will shell out the needful, when they find they must.

President ORTEGA was installed and took the oaths of office on the 1st day of April, in the Church of San Domingo. His address affords no indication of the course he will pursue on any of the great questions at issue with his Government. It is a mere dissertation on Republican constitutional government. Unlike all other Spanish-American inaugurals, he only mentions WALKER as he might have mentioned MORGAN, (not Charley,) or any other bandit, to illustrate a principle. On the 2d of April the diplomatic corps paid their respects to the President, and the French Minister acted as spokesman in the congratulations usual on such occasions.

The new Cabinet is made up as follows: JUAN ANTONIO PANDO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; MANUEL A. SANCLEMENTE, Secretary of the Government, and charged with the business of the War Bureau; JOAQUIN VALENCIA, Secretary of the Treasury. FLORENTINO GONZALEZ retains his position of Attorney-General, I believe. PANDO is one who believes this country and all Spanish America would have been better off to have remained colonies of Spain. SANCLEMENTE is said to have been implicated in the revolution of 1851. He formerly resided in Panama, where he was Commercial Judge for a short time. He had the reputation of being a good, easy, quiet, very lazy man, and nothing more. VALENCIA is conceded to be an honest, upright man, but little inclined to progressive ideas.

The bill, changing the constitution so as to adopt the federal system, dividing New-Granada into eight States, has been defeated in the House of Representatives by a small majority.

The French claim for $81,000 for spoliations on the French fleet by the Columbian cruisers has become a law.

The Panama Railroad Company are endeavoring to get the decree of Gov. JUSTO AROSEMENA, declaring the Railroad to have been completed on the 30th January, 1856, annulled. Señor GONZALEZ, Attorney-General of the nation, however, advises the Government not to sanction the revoke of this decree.

The Company claim that the road is not yet finished, and wish their 99 years' privilege, before they must sell it out for $5,000,000, to date from 30th September, 1858, that date making up the eight years they were allowed for its completion, thus extending the time of the charter three years and eight months. They say that since the time the Government declared the road open, they have expended a million of dollars on it, $200,000 of which is for a single bridge over the Chagres River; that they are now changing all the wooden bridges on the whole route for iron ones; that they have not yet got all their furniture on the road; that they have passenger depots and freight houses yet to build; that the road has yet to be brought into the city of Panama; and that, lastly, the official examination which their contract stipulates shall be made before the road is opened, which is to follow the notice of the Company that the road is completed, has not yet been made. The Government contends that the road was completed when the trains first commenced to pass regularly over the whole route, which they have continued to do since January, 1855, with freight and passengers; and that the fact that the Company did not notify its completion when it was notorious to all that it was completed, is no fault of the Government; and consequently, that no exemption can be claimed on account of the examination not being officially made. It does not follow, they say, because eight years were granted to the Company within which to complete the road, that they can gain seven years by completing it in one. There seems to be room for argument on both sides.

The flag-ship *Independence* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* still remain at Panama, and the *Cyane* at Callao. The latter ship ought to be relieved immediately by a larger ship. For the next six months it will rain about all the time at Colon, the atmosphere at the same time being extremely close and hot. To keep men and officers stowed away under deck in such a climate on a small ship, is rather a hard case. The same remarks will apply to the *Decatur*. The *St. Marys* is at San Juan del Sur. If WALKER and the remnant of his force should be so lucky as to get on board of her, they must come to Panama, as she has not sufficient provisions to go North. The sloop-of-war *John Adams* is at Callao and the Chinchas. The British 84 gun-ship *Monarch*, the *Pearl*, 22, and the *Cockatrice*, 4, and the French war steamer *Lancelot*, were at Callao and the Chinchas. French war-ship *Abdeadar*, and British corvette *Satellite*, was at Valparaiso.

"Judge" JENKINS, who, together with his remarkable long white beard, was sent from San Francisco as Consul to Apia some eight months since, to supersede VAN CAMP, arrived here last week via Australia and Valparaiso. He says his object in returning is to show that VAN CAMP robbed American merchants of all he was charged with robbing from them. It seems to me that the Judge could not have had much time for investigation, considering the many thousands of miles he has made on sailing ships the last eight months. It would also seem that the Government should have much more need that a Consul should remain at his post where so much stealing and rascality is carried on as at Apia, than to have him show that his predecessor was a knave.

The Governor of Panama issued a Proclamation a week since, forbidding the landing of filibusters in Panama, unless they can give security that they will proceed immediately from the wharf to the Railroad, and thence to Colon, to embark at once for the United States. Captains of ships must pay a fine of $10 on each filibuster they bring into this or other ports of the State, without this guarantee. Steamship agents are to be fined $25 for any attempt to evade the law. The following is the

DECREE

Prohibiting the entry into the State of Panama of the Adventurers who have taken, or have Intended to take part in the Central American War.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PANAMA, CONSIDERING: 1. That in the territory of Central America, a war of Vandalism is carried on by successive parties of adventurers, who set out from various ports in the United States for said region.

2. That many of these adventurers frequently arrive at the ports of the State of Panama, either in consequence of the reverses which they meet with at the scene of their depredations, or from the difficulties which they encountered in attempting to arrive there.

3. That New Granada, in its capacity as a Republic allied with and adjoining Central America, should consider said adventurers as a common enemy.

4. That it is moreover necessary to adopt, against them, some means of precaution, in case the project of invading the Territory of the State of Panama, should be true as the periodicals of the United States assert,

DECREES:

ART. 1. The entry into the Territory of the State of Panama, of every individual who comes from the Territory of Central America, or who has intended or intends to go there, after having taken part, or with the intention of taking part in the WAR at present waging against that country, is prohibited.

2. Immediately on the arrival at any ports of the State of Panama from any ports of the United States or of Central America, of any ships belonging to the Navigation Company, having agents in the said port, the said agents shall give orders to the captain of the ship not to disembark or permit to be disembarked (in case they bring them) any of the individuals comprehended in the preceding article.

3. The Agents of the Navigation Companies shall prove that they have complied with the duties imposed by the preceding article, presenting to the chief political authority of the place of their residence, within twelve hours after the arrival of the ship, a declaration signed by the said captain, in which he shall declare, on his word of honor, that he has on board no individual comprehended in the present decree. If he does not bring them, the declaration shall state their number, together with a promise that he will not disembark them or permit them to be disembarked.

4. The captains of ships who disembark, or permit to be disembarked, any individual of which the present decree treats, shall be obliged to reimbark them; and moreover, shall pay a fine of $10 for each one he has disembarked or has permitted to be disembarked. The said fines shall be recovered from the agents of said Navigation Companies, when the captain proves that the agents have not given him the necessary notice.

5. The Agents of the Navigation Companies shall incur a fine of twenty-five dollars every time they omit to present the document within the time specified, of which Article 3 treats.

6. Notwithstanding the disposition of the previous articles, the Government shall permit the disembarkation of persons prohibited by this decree, who arrive at the port of Panama, when respectable persons guarantee that said individuals shall pass immediately from the wharf to the railroad cars, and from thence to the ship which is to receive them in Colon (Aspinwall) to take them to a port which is neither Granadian nor Central American.

7. The present decree shall be published by "bando" in the districts on both coasts, as soon as it is received in them, observing the forms established by the code of 21st of February last, relative to the promulgation of the laws and of certain executive acts.

Given in Panama, April 27, 1857.

BARTOLOME CALVO, Gov.

JOAQUIN ASPRILLA, Sec. of State.

Advices from Washington received since the commencement of this letter, seem to indicate that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, unlike its two predecessors, is disposed, by enforcing the settlement of the Panama question, to protect American interests abroad. There is a condition, however, to the dispatch from Washington about the New-Granadian Government inviting a renewal of negotiations, that may throw the matter back a year or two more. A settlement would be arrived at much quicker if a couple of thousand men be debarked on the Isthmus, and *then* commence negotiations. People hereabouts would feel more safe in future, also; if one of the conditions exacted should be punishment of the principal murderers of the 15th April.

Our next news from Rivas will probably be by the British steamer at Colon to-morrow, *viâ* the river and Greytown. Private letters confirm the information that there were 2,000 Guatemalians and Salvadoreans at Granada on the 18th of April. They could reach Rivas in six hours, if necessary, by the Lake steamers.

A short time since Dr. CALDWELL, of the frigate *Independence*, at this port, obtained three weeks' leave of absence, intending in the meantime to cross the Isthmus and examine the same route from the Gulf of San Miguel, in which Lieut. STRAIN came near perishing. Dr. C. ascended the Chucunaque River about 60 miles, to Chipagana, in company with his Indian guides and one man from the *Independence*, when his guides deserted him. However, he made his way along by land from the head of this river, sometimes being obliged to cut away the dense vegetation within five miles of Caledonia Bay, when he was obliged to return, his provisions having become exhausted, and he and his companion having been without water for forty-eight hours, while cutting their way the last two miles they made. Before they turned about they had a clear view of the Atlantic. Dr. CALDWELL was only ten days from Chipagana back to it, and estimates the distance from the head of navigation at that point to the Atlantic at only 24 miles. He found the country much more depressed than he expected to find it, and speaks favorably of it for a canal route. I would have been glad to have made further inquiries in regard to his expedition, but being unwell, I could not write out the information he would undoubtedly impart to me. F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Departure of the President of Peru from the Capital to Engage Vivanco—Lima and Callao in Danger of Falling into the Hands of the Revolutionists—News from Bolivia, Chile and Australia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, May 4, 1857.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* brings dates from Valparaiso to April 1, Lima and Callao to the 12th, and Paita to the 16th.

PERU.

The news from Peru is unusually important and exciting. I wrote you in my last that H. B. M. corvette *Pearl*, of 22 guns, was soon on her way to Callao, with the revolutionary steamers *Loa* and *Tumbes* in charge—these two latter vessels having boarded the British mail steamship *New Granada*, and taken from her by force 1,000 stand of arms and $32,000 in coin. The capture of the *Loa* and *Tumbes* was effected at Lambeyeque, two days south of Paita, on the 29th March, without resistance. All these vessels reached Callao on the 31st. Previous to taking them out of the roadstead of Lambeyeque, the commander of the *Pearl* addressed a note to Gen. VIVANCO, the revolutionary leader, who was then at the head of 600 men; but that officer having returned a tart and unsatisfactory reply, twenty-five men were placed on board each vessel, the officers confined to their quarters, and the steamers bonded for Callao. President CASTILLA, knowing that the *Apurimac*, the only effective steam vessel left to VIVANCO, must stay on the Chinchas, in order to protect the Chilian vessels in taking away the guano they had bought from the latter, and that consequently there was no armed vessel to prevent him from entering any of the other ports with a force, resolved to strike a final blow at VIVANCO, who was known to be at Lambeyeque, at the head of his small force. With this view, he embarked six battalions, consisting of about 1,500 men, on board the *Huascar*, late British steamer *Santiago*, which he had just purchased for $150,000, and started for Lambeyeque.

As soon as he had got out of the harbor of Callao, Admiral Baron released the *Loa*, and that vessel went at once to the Chinchas to relieve the *Apurimac*. The latter vessel returned to Callao, and after a little preparation, and qua consultation with the friends of VIVANCO, steamed away to the north. When she had reached Lambeyeque, her commander learned that CASTILLA had safely landed there, and that VIVANCO had retreated before him—the former having dispatched the *Huascar* to Paita in order to take him back to Callao, after he should have overtaken and beaten the revolutionary chief. The *Apurimac* thereupon steams towards Paita, and off that port captures the *Huascar*, and just as her commander drops anchor, he perceives VIVANCO and his whole force marching into the town, having reached Paita, across the desert in nine days. This was a big stroke of fortune for VIVANCO. So he immediately embarks his whole force (600 men) on the two vessels, and they both, under a full head of steam, quit the port; and the last that was seen of them they were heading southward.

In the meantime, CASTILLA is doubtlessly pushing towards Paita, and when he gets there he will have the consolation of knowing that he is without a vessel, and that he cannot get back to Callao in less than a month's hard march. If VIVANCO shall have acted with the unaccustomed energy he displayed on his retreat, (Peruvians are good at a retreat) from Lambeyeque and embarcation at Paita, the chances are decidedly favorable to his now having possession of both Callao and Lima. Of course it cannot be known at Callao what has become of CASTILLA; and VIVANCO, entering that port with all his troops safe and sound, in the President's own vessel, must report that which ever story may best suit his own purposes in regard to his enemy. Callao has only about 500 regular troops in it, and Callao has none, save a small garrison in the Castle. The latter, to be sure, has an excellent national guard of about 1,200 men. But no one who is acquainted with the Peruvian character, supposes that these citizens are going to take up arms to decide between two competitors, especially when they don't care a copper which rules, and robs the national exchequer. Of course, if VIVANCO shall have possession of Callao, CASTILLA cannot land there, even if he should decide to return on the next British steamer, which would not reach Paita until the 21st April, five days after VIVANCO left it. You will thus see that VIVANCO will have five days to work in, before CASTILLA's friends can know what has become of him, if the revolutionists can keep their secret. Besides the President much weakened by being obliged to leave 1,500 of choicest and most reliable troops behind him. The Limeños have a proverb, that "when the President quits Lima, the people shut the gate behind him," and their faith in it will be as good as a thousand men to VIVANCO.

The *Santiago* had a very large amount of provisions on board when she was taken, besides 400 tons of coal.

In all this business the conduct of the British *Chargé* and Admiral is inexplicable. I see in several communications in the *Comercio* at Lima, the same ground taken that I took in the TIMES, in supposing the "outrage" on the British mail steamer to have been merely a trap to expose the British fleet in interfering to break up VIVANCO's naval force. But Admiral BRUCE confined his operations to seizing the two vessels directly implicated, and the minute he finds his detention of these vessels is acting so favorably to the Government of Peru, he releases the *Loa*, the other being, it is reported, unserviceable. It follows then, to all present appearances, that the seizure of money and arms on the *New-Granada* was connived at by the *Chargé* and Admiral with an ulterior view to crippling CASTILLA; and that the seizure of the two vessels by the *Pearl* was only a feint, as the *Loa* had not as much to do with the robbery as the *Tumbes* had. Mr. CLAY, our Minister, is said also to be violently opposed to CASTILLA, but why, I have not heard. When I was at Lima eighteen months since he was his most intimate friend.

Several reasons are assigned why the British Government favor VIVANCO. In the first place, CASTILLA has shown a great disposition to repudiate a portion of the debt of Peru, many of the bonds of which are held by British subjects. In the second place, CASTILLA is known to be concerned in the scheme to declare the guano contract of GIBBS & Co. null, and to sell outright at the Islands, in future, instead of consigning, in accordance with the propositions of a company in Lima, which I forwarded you some two months since. VIVANCO, on the contrary, has expressed, in a public proclamation, a determination to abide by all the bonds and contracts in favor of foreign Governments and citizens, with the single exception of BARRENDA, the guano agent at New-York, who, he declares, has taken an active part against his cause in the present revolution. The head of this house at Lima lately sent 1,824 gold ounces to CEVA & Co., at Panama, to pay for a consignment of Sharpe's Rifles for CASTILLA; and is said to negotiate loans for the President whenever the Treasury is hard up, which at present occurs quite often.

There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in Lima and Callao, at the capture of the *Loa* and *Tumbes* by the British. The *New Granada*, it is contended, had waived her neutrality by carrying arms for CASTILLA, and laid herself liable to be treated as a belligerent. Besides, Peruvian pride is touched at seeing a national vessel come into port as a prize to a foreign flag.

DOMENIQUE came to Coquimbo on the last British steamer. He has a strong party among the priests and wealthy men of Lima, and he might help VIVANCO in this crisis of his fate, if he would.

VIVANCO continues to sell guano at $25 per ton register, which is at the rate of say $16 the actual ton.

The officers of VIVANCO's fleet are represented as very enthusiastic in his cause, but the men are rather discontented. A revolt was attempted on board the *Apurimac* the night before she left Callao to chase CASTILLA, but was suppressed, and the carpenter and four men were shot.

BOLIVIA

Is enjoying a season of peace. The decree of the President, General CORDOVA, granting complete amnesty to all political offenders, had given great satisfaction. It is disputed that any alliance exists between Bolivia and CASTILLA against VIVANCO. The yellow fever is still causing great ravages in LA PAZ.

CHILI

The trials by Court Martial of the persons charged with conspiracy against the Government, were still progressing in secret session at Santiago. On the 30th, the Fiscal demanded sentence of death to be pronounced on them. The Conservative Committee of the Senate had met to suspend the privileges of Don FREDERICO ERRAZURIZ, an Opposition member, that he might be brought to trial on the same charge, but he absconded. The public had not much faith that the Court would make out a case against these men. If it did, it was supposed they would be absolved by the Civil Courts of Justice.

Government continues to establish and endow new schools for both sexes, in various sections of the Republic. It is also appropriating money for new roads, hospitals and churches. Government has also resolved to assume the completion of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, from its present terminus at Quillota. Estimated cost—$4,000,000.

H. B. M. Frigate *President* sailed on the 28th for home, *viâ* Rio Janeiro. She took $300,000 in specie for Rio.

Mining was becoming every day more profitable, on account of the increase on the price of copper. The silver mines promised better than last year.

Don PEDRO ALEXANDRE, *Charge d'Affires* of the King of Sardinia, died at Santiago, on the 30th March.

Business was not brisk, but some important sales had been effected for the home market and for Bolivia. The money market is in a depressed condition, the shipments of specie to Brazil, Coquimbo, Copiapo and other places, having affected business greatly, so that the most reliable firms were not able to pay regularly. Carolina Rice brought $7 50 to $8; Flour sold at from $9 to $10, 6 months credit, for 200 pounds; Saltpetre in Iquique is sold at $2 50 to $2 56, cash. Freights—Guano from Valparaiso (brought there under contract with VIVANCO) to Great Britain, £3 18s.; Guano from Chinchas to Great Britain, £4 10s.; Ores from Caldera to Liverpool £3 15s.

AUSTRALIA.

The dates by way of Chili from Sidney are to Feb. 21. Importation of most kinds of goods exceeded the sales. Some vessels, loaded with corn, had sailed from Adelaide, for England.

In New Caledonia, the French, since the murder of M. BERNARD, and his ten companions, were in much fear of the natives. There were only 400 soldiers and sailors on the Island, and this force is insufficient to protect the settlers. F. W. R.

☞ A correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune* writing from Camden, Arkansas, states that a tremendous hail-storm had occurred in that quarter, and had destroyed the crops. Only half the usual crop of wheat will be obtained there this season.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,707,827 in Treasure.

Two Weeks Later from California and Oregon.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, Wm. LEWIS HERNDON, United States Navy, Commanding, sailed from Aspinwall, May 4, at 9 o'clock P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure, for New-York, brought down by steamer *Golden Age*, and arrived at this port last evening. The *Law* has experienced strong northerly winds during the entire passage homeward. Passengers all well.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, sailed from San Francisco April 20, at 2 40 P. M., with the United States mail, passengers, and $2,044,246 23 treasure on freight, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,707,826 19; for Panama, $10,000; for England, $261,925 85. Total from San Francisco, $2,044,246 20.

At 5 o'clock P. M. same day, passed steamer *Orizaba*, bound in.

On the 24th ult, off Cape St. Lucas, spoke steamer *Golden Age*, with the mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans April 5, all well.

The *Golden Age* arrived at Manzanilla on the 26th ultimo, took on board $119,000 in silver, for England, and sailed at 4 o'clock P. M.; same day; arrived at Acapulco on the 28th ult. at 7 o'clock A. M., and sailed from thence at 12 o'clock on the same day. Left in port bark *Rebecca Adams*, arrived at Panama May 4.

United States Mail steamer *Granada*, JNO. MCGOWAN Commander, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana May 4, 5 o'clock P. M., with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

United States ships *Independence* and *Decatur*, are still lying off Panama, and *Cyane* off Aspinwall, all well on board.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. HULL, purser of the *George Law*, and to the enterprising Express Companies of BERFORD & CO. and FREEMAN & CO. for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List of Steamer George Law.

American Ex. Co. (U. S. Ex. Co.)	100	Rosa, Fassoue & Co.	25,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	9,500	E. A. Scott & Co.	12,000
C. E. Cummings	4,400	Henry Sperling	2,000
Drexel & Co.	285,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	200,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000
Freeman & Co.	50,000	Schelhas & Bro.	12,000
Howlands & Aspinwall	31,000	Thain & McKeon	8,000
J. Kelly & Co.	43,000	T. Weldon & Sons	2,000
R. Meade	2,000	J. B. Weir	20,000
Order	370,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	100,000
James Patrick	50,000		
John Phelan, Jr.	5,000	Total from S. F.	$1,702,900
E. Hollet & Co.	120,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Benard & Co.	25,000	Jos. F. Joy	5,000
Reed & Wade	4,000	Total	$1,707,827

Layerah & Co. 200 bags Cocoa.

News from California.

MINING INTELLIGENCE—THE IMPEACHMENTS AGAINST STATE OFFICERS—CONFIRMATION OF THE BOLTON AND BARRON CLAIM—GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN SACRAMENTO.

The California news for the fortnight ending the 30th ult. is even more devoid of interest to the Eastern reader than usual. No political action or legislative movement, worthy of note, has taken place during this time; we have no example of popular tumult or excitement, scarcely a casualty of magnitude, or a startling crime to record. Except in the southern portion of the State, where they have suffered from want of rain, the weather has been highly favorable to the business of mining, as well as to the growth of the incoming crop, which now promises to be extensive and prolific beyond precedent.

In regard to mining operations the *Alta* says that "more gold will be taken out of the placers during the four or five months ending with April, than has ever been gathered during the like period before. Not only will a larger aggregate amount be extracted, but there will be better wages realized to the hand, taking the mining community as a whole, than ever before. The business of mining in California is as yet only in its infancy. As a permanent branch of industry, systematically entered into and scientifically pursued, it has hardly yet been commenced. It has but just emerged from that perilous and ruinous period of experiment and trial incident to every new enterprise. This passed, its operations will be attended with more certain and satisfactory results."

The California State Treasurer, who, by previous advices, was in custody, having been surrendered by one of his original bondsmen, shortly after procured other securities, and was again authorized to go at large.

A resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 27th ult., having passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, the probabilities were that the session would then be brought to a close.

The law allowing married women to carry on business in their own names is likely to be repealed—a resolution to that effect having passed one branch of the Legislature.

The Legislative Committee have not agreed with the Governor in thinking the plan of gathering the Indian population into reservations should be abandoned, and the tribes be removed beyond the Sierras.

The Bolton-and-Barron claim has been confirmed by the United States District Court.

The bill introduced into the Assembly, for admitting the testimony of Indians, Negroes, and Asiatics, in Judicial proceedings where whites are concerned, has been defeated by a strong negative vote.

The Sacramento *Age* gives full returns of the Municipal Election in Sacramento. There were three tickets in the field—the Democratic, People's and Republican. The following was the vote for Mayor, which may be taken as a fair criterion of the strength of the respective parties:

Names.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	Total.
Dyer, (Dem.)	667	505	263	1435
Ellis, (People's)	196	170	275	641
Rowland, (Rep.)	120	127	223	470

The whole Democratic ticket was elected. In fact, this election may be regarded as a perfect Democratic tornado. Both Boards of the Common Council, and also the School Commissioners, are all Democrats.

There are about twenty-five offices to be filled by the new Common Council of Sacramento, and over 300 expectants.

A bill providing for the payment of the California State debt has passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 2. It requires to be submitted to a vote of the people.

The testimony in the impeachment case of Comptroller WHITMAN has been closed, and the same submitted for decision. A conviction is hardly looked for, since the attendance of WILLIS, his former clerk, has not been secured.

JOHN HYDE, the ex Mormon Elder, has been lecturing against that delusion, to large crowds, in the various parts of the State.

No later intelligence is received from the Sandwich Islands.

News from Oregon.

HEAVY RAINS—RECEPTION FOR GEN. LANE—THE INDIANS—MINING—TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Our advices from Portland, O. T., are to the 4th of April:

The roads leading from Portland are reported as almost impassable, owing to the heavy rains during the Winter.

The people of Portland will give Gen. LANE a public reception upon his arrival.

The *Oregonian* learns that the Indians in the region of Fort Colville, are peaceably disposed, allowing the whites to pass through their country in comparative safety, yet they do not desire the presence of the whites to strengthen among them till amicable treaties are made; they look upon the whites as intruders, and may at any moment commit serious outrage upon those who venture into their country in small parties.

KAMIAKEN has sent to Col. WRIGHT, at the Dalles, a proposition for a treaty of peace.

Favorable news has been received from the miners in the interior. A Mr. HEASTON has returned from Salmon River, and brought with him rich specimens of coarse gold which was picked out of the rocks on the side of the river.

The Territorial Convention of the Democracy, says the *Times*, would meet at Salem on the 13th April. Gen. LANE will probably be nominated as Delegate to Congress, as he seems to have but little opposition.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, April 5, by Rev. Mr. Field, Mr. Abraham Cohen to Miss Margaret Mayer.

At Napa, Cyrus, March 31, John D. Winnell to Miss Frances Rebecca Hudson.

In San Francisco, April 5, by Rev. Augustine Hewlett, Mr. Francis Hesketh, a native of Liverpool, to Miss Theresa Emily Ulrich, both of the city of Lambton, Canada.

In San Francisco, April 6, at the residence of U. Dungan, Esq., W. Jos. S. Brierly, Mr. Joseph Goldman to Miss Lucy Cohen, all of San Francisco.

In Sacramento City, March 29, Mr. Henry B. Burns to Miss Catherine M. Fretz.

In San Jose, March 30, Mr. Alden E. Moody to Miss Alice Davis.

In Sacramento, April 5, Mr. Solomon Hilton to Miss Sarah Ann Todd.

In Marysville, March 28, John H. Wright to Miss Mehitable Kelly.

In Sacramento, April 5,

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its third session yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, presiding. When the proceedings commenced the attendance was not so large as on the previous day.

After an announcement of the organization,

Rev. ADRIANCE E. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H., was introduced. He commenced by referring to the statement of speakers, to the effect that we are in the midst of a revolution. Mr. HIGGINSON had expressed the opinion that we were somewhat advanced in the said revolution. We were often in the midst of revolution. HENRY CLAY once declared that we were in the midst of a revolution, but that was one of dollars and cents. This, however, was a revolution of immensely greater importance. It was a revolution of right against wrong; of Freedom against Slavery. He knew that it was dangerous to speak disrespectfully of the acts of the fathers; and yet if his father wished his respect, he must act in such a manner as to entitle him to respect. He believed the fathers did a very wicked thing when they made a compromise with Slavery, and he meant to blame them. If their spirits were hovering around the room, and he thought they might as well be there as to be singing psalms in a seven-by-nine Heaven—if, he said, they were there, he was sure they would acquiesce in the remarks of those who blamed them for what they had done. He felt as if he could look Gilbert Warrenfrow in the face and tell him he was wrong when he commended to the existence of Slavery in the United States, and to a continuance of the Slave-Trade for twenty years. He knew, and our other fathers knew, that that was wrong when they did it. Their acts had brought all the evils of Slavery upon us. The Republicans said they were anxious to govern the country, because they could take the machine and run it with much more desirable results. What right had they to suppose they could do any better, now that Slavery had been declared not sectional, but national? But God would have His way, and Nature would rebel against Him. If they were to put a wheel into this mill, he would put it down where the water would fall upon it; if he did only his wheel would not turn. Suppose he should put it up above the water, and then get Congress to pass such directing decree—he would send the wheel, then the Court should declare it constitutional, and the clergy should say there was no higher law. Thus he (the man) might rule for a time; but notwithstanding the acts of Congress and the declarations of the courts and the clergy, the water would run under the wheel. It would obey God's law. So with the progress of the subject they were discussing. If the Union were sustained as at present, Slavery would continue to progress; and slaves would increase, until the time would not be able to hold them longer in Slavery. They would rebel. If he were a slave he would resist at the hand of any man who should attempt to hold him in Slavery. They would rebel. They must come when the hard lessons of burning humiliation would accompany the revolt of the slave. If the fathers were driven from the South now, there would be a speedy end to Slavery there. He did not believe that they would go South and attack those settlements in our midst. He would not dissolve the Union in that way. What he did recommend was that we do not accept the enactments that bind the slave and require us to restore him, if he attempts to run away to freedom. He would not require any man to do anything that did not dictate to him his duty. He would not say a word to the Republicans. They had chosen their party for some time, and they, some of them, got him in spite of the story of the boy who used to bring a bucket of dead wolves to the selectmen of his town every year and get his reward. At last the selectmen called him how it was that there were a certain number of wolves the same period every year. He said that he had many wolves, but only he did not bring them all in. He would not say he did well; but he did not say he did ill. He would not say a word to the Republicans. They had chosen their party for some time, and they, some of them, got him in spite of the story of the boy who used to bring a bucket of dead wolves to the selectmen of his town every year and get his reward. At last the selectmen called him how it was that there were a certain number of wolves the same period every year. He said that he had many wolves, but only he did

Miscellaneous Wants.

TO THE LADIES—THIS DAY OPENED, a choice assortment of Children's Fancy Hats, over trimmed in the most tasteful manner, at No. 64 Canal-st., corner of Orchard-st., up stairs. Also, a few Ladies' Hats, of the latest style, at 50 cents, worth 87½ cents. The above bonnets must be seen to be appreciated.

A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTE, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 61 Bleecker-st.

A

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!

The Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the Public Press will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties indicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further efforts to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he had no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the preservation of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of the City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing, they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be published, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelope, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have a report, on the authority of the Havana correspondent of the New Orleans *True Delta*, that Gen. WALKER has retreated from Nicaragua, and was on board a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur. No particulars are given. This intelligence was brought by the *Granada* from Aspinwall to Havana, but the *George Law* which left Aspinwall some hours previous on the same day does not confirm it. Inasmuch as WALKER, by last accounts, was greatly reduced at Rivas, the present report of his evacuation of that city, if it is not considered authentic, may be regarded as a very probable event.

The *George Law* arrived last evening with the California mail of April 20 and over $1,700,000 in specie on freight. The news from California is almost wholly devoid of general interest. In Sacramento the election for charter officers had resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic over the Republican and American tickets. The Bottom & Benson claim, involving millions, had been confirmed by the U. S. District Court. Mining intelligence is excellent.

From New-Granada we have not much further intelligence respecting the pending dispute between that Republic and the United States. One fact, however, is significant. The New-Granadian Senate has refused to indorse the Bill passed by the House for the defence of the Isthmus, and it is sufficiently obvious that neither the State of Panama, nor the General Government, have sufficient means at their disposal to undertake the expense. One Senator introduced a rather curious measure, to declare the state of Panama entirely independent, and to place it under the protection of France, Great Britain, the United States, and Sardinia. The difficulty between Great Britain and New-Granada grows daily more serious, and a large British fleet had left for Carthagena, to blockade that and other ports. The Governor of Panama had issued a decree forbidding fillibusters to land, unless they give security that they will proceed at once to the United States. President OSPINA was installed and took the oaths of office on the 1st of April.

We receive by the *George Law* two weeks' later news from the South Pacific. The intelligence from Peru is important. President CASTILLA had left the capital at the head of 2,000 troops for the South, but, after he had landed, his vessel was captured by VIVANCO, who, it was expected, would immediately make a demonstration against Lima and Callao. These cities, it was believed, were in great danger of falling into the hands of the Revolutionists. The news from the other South-American Republics presents no features worthy of special reference.

By the arrival at this port of the *Empire City*, we receive later news from the Havana. From our correspondent's letter it appears that the traffic in both Africans and Coolies is greatly on the increase, and many vessels have been purchased and are being fitted out in the various ports of Cuba for the prosecution of this iniquitous trade. The *Empire City* brought in specie $25,000 from Havana and $42,000 from New-Orleans. We have advices from the River Plate Provinces to March 1. The long pending difficulty between Great Britain and Buenos Ayres has been settled by an apology from the latter for its dismissal of the British chargé, Hon. Captain Gore, in January 1853. The British flag was saluted with 21 guns as soon as the reconciliation was effected. Municipal elections in some of the parishes had been attended with bloodshed, and a fatal riot is reported to have taken place among the newly arrived Crimean immigrants. Commercial and financial prospects in Buenos Ayres were gloomy in the extreme.

Two days' later news from Mexico is received by way of Havana. The people of the capital were much concerned about the rejection of the Forsyth treaties. A rumor prevailed on the 22d ult., that the Archbishop had given in his adhesion to the new Constitution. An important rumor, if true, for it proves that COMONFORT'S Government has pursued the correct course, and has sufficient strength to awe down even ecclesiastical rebels.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* is now due at this port, with later news from Europe. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

An arrangement has been made by the Treasury Department, by which parties at any point on the Atlantic shore intending to purchase Kansas trust lands at the approaching June and July sales, may deposit money at Washington with the Treasurer, whose checks or transfer drafts may be transmitted to Kansas and received by the Agent as cash.

We have a new Superintendent of Metropolitan Police almost daily. Yesterday morning it was announced in all the City papers that Judge BARR had received the appointment, and by some of them it was added that he had accepted it and been sworn into office. Later in the day this was contradicted, and it was then stated that he had declined the post. We are now given to understand that the new Board of Commissioners met yesterday and proceeded to vote for a Superintendent, when FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, Esq., was duly appointed, receiving three votes out of the five Commissioners present, the other two being cast for Mr. A. M. C. SMITH. It is further added, on the authority of a State Senator, that Mr. TALLMADGE accepted the appointment and took the oath of office yesterday afternoon. We make the statement with some misgivings, derived from past experience, as to how long it will remain true. We regret to be compelled to add that the appointment will be received with the least satisfaction by those who are most anxious for the success of the new experiment. Mr. TALLMADGE has had considerable experience in the courts of criminal law, and has all the ability essential to the proper discharge of the duties of the post. The popular estimate of his character attributes to him too large a degree of easy good nature, and too much indulgence for human infirmities, with too little vigor and energy for such an executive position as the one in question.

The American Tract Society yesterday received and adopted the long expected Report of the Committee of Investigation appointed at the anniversary of last year. The report is signed by all the members of the Committee except one, headed by Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. The Committee report a series of resolutions which declare that the Society cannot be made a special organ of any one system of religious or moral reform; that it will deal impartially with all forms of error; that the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely outside the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, yet that the moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, and the evils and vices which *Slavery promotes, may be discussed; and finally*, that in future no alteration or omission of the sentiments of any author whose works may be published by the Society shall be made. The report proved acceptable to all parties, and was adopted without a single dissenting voice.

The third annual meeting of the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. There was a large attendance, and a good collection was taken up.

The American Anti-Slavery Society concluded their Anniversary meeting yesterday afternoon. During the day speeches were made by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Revs. Messrs. FROTHINGHAM and FOSS; EDMUND QUINCY, W. WELLS BROWN, Miss. F. E. WATKINS and others, dilating upon the evils of Slavery, and the injuries to be apprehended from a longer preservation of the Union.

The New-York City Anti-Slavery Society held its meeting last night. The proceedings were a fitting addendum to those of the State Anti-Slavery Society of the two previous days.

A full report of the meeting of the New-York Bar in regard to the death of the late Chief-Justice OAKLEY will be found in another part of our issue.

The House Missionary Society, last evening, adopted a report which declares the intention of the Society to *deny aid to Churches containing slaveholding members*, unless evidence is furnished that the relation is such as, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, is justifiable for the time being. The annual report enlarges upon the difficulty which clergymen in the service of this Society experience in laboring in Southern States.

The Cattle markets were fully supplied yesterday; the receipts of beeves for the week number 3,158, which is an abundance for this market during the height of the "Shad season," though some allowance must be made for the decidedly poor quality of most cattle recently offered. Prices declined yesterday about ½c. on the average of all sales as compared with the preceding market day; the closing rates were about ½c. decline. Mutton is very scarce, the receipts of Sheep and Lambs for the past week being only 3,202, against a weekly average last year of over 10,000. Prices are about 6c.@6½c. live weight for sheared Sheep, or 12c.@14c. ₩ lb. for good dressed carcases. Hogs are just now quite abundant and lower—a good time for farmers and others to lay in a stock for future feeding.

The Quarantine Commissioners are having built four large buoys and promise to have them anchored by the 1st of June, that are to designate the anchoring ground for infected vessels during the coming Quarantine season. The Health Officer is then to be provided with a steam-tug to facilitate the boarding of vessels at that point.

The Academicians of the National Academy of Design met last evening to elect officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business; but for want of a quorum nothing was done. The present Council will continue for another year.

The Board of Education failed again last evening to hold a meeting for want of a quorum. Quite a number of the more influential and active members were as usual punctually in their places.

In several cases that were set down for trial before the Richmond County Oyer and Terminer this month—cases growing out of the difficulty with the Castleton Board of Health last Summer, a motion was made to transfer the trial to other Counties, the defendants pleading that they could not get a fair trial on Staten Island.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, PETER ARENSON, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon in the Bowery, who shot a boy named JOHNSON some time since, while the latter was trying, with some companions, to effect an entrance into the saloon, pleaded guilty of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred to give time to his counsel to put in some affidavits, as to character and the bad conduct of the deceased. A man named BLUHM was convicted of shooting with a pistol at ANNA KNALL, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Greenwich-street. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment only, the prosecutrix not being injured, and her house being one of very bad repute. JOHN DAVIS and CHAS. COLE, indicted for burglary, were convicted of petit larceny. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined $100 each.

The following gentlemen were elected as Fire Commissioners Tuesday night by the firemen of the E. D., of Brooklyn: R. H. HARDING, W. V. HANSON, GARRET B. LANE, WM. MEEKER, J. C. E. POOLE.

Gov. Walker's Kansas Policy.

We published in the TIMES of yesterday morning a very important speech made by Hon. R. J. WALKER on the previous evening, in regard to the policy which he will pursue in administering the affairs of Kansas. It was, in fact, the substance of what will probably be his inaugural address. It embodied a distinct and emphatic expression of his purpose to insist upon the People of the Territory having an opportunity for *a full, free and fair expression of their will* in regard to the admission or exclusion of domestic Slavery. In speaking upon this point the Governor used the strongest and most unmistakable language, as the following extract from our report of his remarks will show:

"The people of that Territory had a clear and unquestionable right to decide for themselves upon the adoption of a State Constitution,—and any attempt on the part of any Convention, or any other body of men, however respectable and influential they might be, to impose upon the Territory a Constitution not sanctioned by the popular vote, would be a usurpation and a wrong which could not be tolerated for a moment. So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor WALKER said he was determined *the people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full, free and solemn expression of their will upon the adoption of any* Constitution that might be framed,—*after a fair and satisfactory census of all the bona fide inhabitants who might be in the Territory at the time.* He considered this due to them. It was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty. And he should consider it, not only a point of law and of official duty, as an officer of the Territory, but a *point of honor* as a man and a gentleman, to do everything in his power to secure to them the full, fair and undisputed exercise of this fundamental right. This he believed to be the great point essential to the peace and welfare of Kansas. If the people could have such a vote, all dissensions would be so tied. And he regarded all the past differences—the contests about the Legislature, about the Topeka Constitution, about the census and register of voters—as preliminary questions; important, undoubtedly, but deriving most of their consequence from their relation to this great and paramount question,—the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves upon the Constitution which may be offered for their adoption. If this could be properly and satisfactorily adjusted, all the difficulties which now embarrass the settlement of the Territory would disappear."

It is due to Gov. WALKER to say that he has always expressed this opinion,—and that it is not espoused with any reference to the duties of the position upon which he is now about to enter. In a speech which he made in this City, upon the result of the last election, on the 10th of December, he thus alluded to this subject:

"Is it not the duty, then, of every patriot, and especially of every member of the Democratic Party, to yield to the in coming Administration a cordial support in settling the only question which threatens the safety of the American Union? To accomplish this great purpose it is necessary that all external violence and all interference of citizens of other States shall be removed from Kansas, and that the people who have settled, or shall settle, *bona fide*, in that Territory, shall be permitted to decide the question for themselves. Not only must all external violence be removed, *but all those unconstitutional laws must be* annulled which interrupt the free discussion of the very question upon which the people of Kansas are called to decide, or which prevent, by test oaths or otherwise, the free exercise of the elective franchise.

* * * If, upon this principle, Kansas shall come into the Union with a constitution similar to that of Virginia and other States of the South, by the free and unbiased suffrage of the majority of her own people, every just and patriotic citizen of the North will cheerfully submit to their decision. If, on the other hand, the majority of the people of Kansas, with the same free and unbiased suffrage, as seems most probable, should decide that their local institutions shall be similar to those of New-York or Pennsylvania, the democracy of the South will cheerfully acquiesce in their decision. And, fellow citizens, is not this the only practicable way in which this agitation can be made to terminate, and the country be relieved from the perils by which we have been environed?"

We have no doubt of the sincerity of Governor WALKER in the utterance of these views:—and we believe he will do everything in his power to carry them into practical effect. If he shall succeed in this endeavor,—if he shall secure for the actual *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory the right thus to vote, without interference or undue influence from any quarter, upon the Constitution which may be framed by the approaching Convention, he will succeed also in allaying all serious contention in the Territory, and in enabling the people to turn their attention to the development of their material resources, the construction of works of internal improvement, the establishment of schools and kindred matters directly connected with their domestic prosperity and progress.

But we presume he cannot have overlooked the practical difficulties which he will encounter in carrying his general principles of policy into effect. The actual government, at the present moment, is in the hands of men who do not enjoy, and who cannot command, the confidence of the great body of the Free-State settlers. The lists of voters have been made up, Delegates are to be elected in June, the Convention meets in September, and will probably close its labors by the 1st of October. The first point to be effected is, to secure the passage of an ordinance submitting the Constitution which the Convention may frame to the popular vote. And the next point—which we apprehend will be found to be one of still more difficulty and importance—will be, to decide *how* this vote shall be taken. The census now completed will not answer the purpose, partly because it is believed to be incomplete and unfair, and partly because a vote upon such a basis would exclude the thousands and tens of thousands of settlers who will have gone into the Territory during the six months subsequent to its completion, and whose right to vote will be beyond dispute. Authority must, therefore, be procured from the Convention for a new register of votes;—for taking it fairly and in such a way that all parties shall be satisfied;—and for appointing Inspectors of Election upon the same basis of equal and impartial justice. Over all these most important points Governor WALKER has evidently no official power:—the Convention is omnipotent. Still, it is not to be doubted that the Governor's personal and official influence with that body will go very far in guiding and directing its action. And we are glad to believe that it will be exerted, with sincerity, zeal and energy, for the accomplishment of the desired result. And we certainly hope its exercise may be attended with complete success.

HOPE FOR MARSHAL RYNDERS.—In his speech before the Anti-Slavery Society on Tuesday, PARKER PILLSBURY indulged in some reminiscences of what had taken place in New-York since he last spoke here at the anniversary meeting of the Society seven years ago. Then, said Mr. PILLSBURY, he spoke in the Tabernacle and was assaulted by a mob which was headed by Capt. RYNDERS, for uttering the same sentiments which he now delivered free from molestation in an elegant hall which was not then built. Capt. RYNDERS had now became U. S. Marshal EVERMORE, and had declared that although he was ready to send back a fugitive slave, yet he would much prefer detecting an African slaver. Mr. PILLSBURY regarded this as a most favorable change; and he may, seven years hence be favored with the company of the Marshal on the platform by the side of himself and Mr GARRISON. The Marshal, we understand, has become a convert to spiritualism, and when a strong-minded man takes so long a stride as that there is no foreseeing where he will bring up.

The Abolitionists.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is undoubtedly the most brilliant man that the Anti-Slavery agitation has yet thrown to the surface. Fiery, eloquent and learned, with all the graces of a public speaker, and more art than even his admirers give him credit for, his rhetoric is irresistible while we listen, and it requires some moments of calm deliberation over his printed sentiments to separate what is true and abiding in them from the inevitable exaggerations into which all genuine orators are occasionally hurried.

But the great and radical miscalculation which vitiates all the arguments brought forward by the political school of which Mr. PHILLIPS, if not the ablest, is unquestionably the most pleasing exponent, arises from the amiable delusion that men are much more disinterested, and otherwise much nearer perfection, than they really are, and that the truth may be profitably spoken, at all times and in all places, regardless of the dictates of expediency. The old Gospel axiom, which teaches that babes in wisdom should be fed only on the milk of knowledge, is wilfully and scoutingly flung aside, and "solid chunks" of the indigestible raw material are forced upon stomachs so weak and unaccustomed to the diet, that rejection becomes necessary as a part of self-defence.

In looking over the resolutions introduced at the City Assembly Rooms, and supported by various gentlemen in speeches decidedly appropriate—a report of which will be found in yesterday's TIMES—the point that must arrest dispassionate attention most forcibly is the omission of any, even the remotest, allusion to the evil effects of Slavery on the white race, and the absence of any statistical attempt to prove that the peculiar institution itself is the ruinous and impoverishing incumbrance to which have always heretofore been ascribed the lagging, if not retrograding tendencies of our Southern neighbors. The resolutions as they stand are arrived at without any argumentative preamble or statement showing that the resolvers have any material interest in, or coordinate jurisdiction over, the topic debated, and *their whole spirit and wording is a simple denunciation*, and nothing more.

Now, we know that it will sound exceedingly unromantic and common-place—at least in the ears of the more excited progressionists—to say, that we believe a great part of this declamation injurious, and that a few figures of arithmetic might be advantageously substituted for the figures of speech so lavishly expended. We must also throw cold water on the assumption, that the great recent advances incontestibly made and making by the Anti-Slavery sentiment have been due in any exclusive, or even major sense to the exertions of this particular school of reformers.

We believe that the average of men—north of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as south, and south as well as north—will do exactly what seems most conformable to their individual and pecuniary interests, except where some bitter passion is aroused to warp their judgments prejudicially, and make them reject for *doctrine's sake* what they would gladly have embraced for practice:—it is quite possible to make a wholesome medicine so offensive that a sick man would rather be a-bed a week or two, than owe his recovery to its operation.

Holding this faith—not a lofty one to be sure, but one that will wear well and be serviceable—we must confess that such plain, commercial and statistical arguments as those put forward by Mr. BANKS from the steps of our Exchange, and by Mr. OLMSTED in his various works on Southern society and organization, have at all times appeared to us more likely to bring about the reformation desired, than any conceivable quantity of resolutions declaring the Federal Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and proclaiming that "it is blasphemy against God and treason to Jesus Christ" to "recognize as churches of Christ those churches which sanction Slavery," or "admit slaveholders to their communion and fellowship."

Totally apart from the theological questions involved in this wholesale excommunication, we protest against the expediency of dissolving one of the strongest bonds by which we can reasonably hope to draw the brethren we believe to be in error to a point identical with that from which we take our highest view of the evil we would engage them in assisting to abate. Unless we desire Disunion for Disunion's own sad sake, it is madness to cut away from under the feet of both parties the only connecting bridge that spans the gulf of dissevered interests. Supposing the South to be unchristianized—suppose it either Mahometan or Mormon—what plea should we then have left for asking it to throw away and destroy twenty hundred millions dollars worth of good and available property?

We know very well, or at least have reasons justifying the belief, that this apparent destruction would really be a gain in the course of time, and would be more than compensated, after the necessary sacrifices of a transition period, by the introduction of a higher kind of labor, and the improved intelligence and enterprise that would manufacture on the spot the raw material now exported for a twentieth part of its real value. But these truths of political economy, though as capable of demonstration as any proposition in mathematics, are utterly ignored by the gentlemen who defiantly proclaim that they have "but one test of statesmanship—the Slave, but one proof of patriotism—the Slave; and but one standard of piety—the Slave." They demand a peremptory surrender without equivalent, and even in doing this, have the further imprudence to destroy the only moral or religious bond on which the sacrifice could be exacted.

Good men and zealous men had denounced the iniquity of the English Corn Laws through many unavailing years; they denounced the aristocracy in just such language as we find employed by our Anti-Slavery reformers: but more unfortunate than these, the aristocracy had power to resort on them with imprisonments and hangings for sedition. That will, we have seen, though proof against figures of speech, was riddled and torn to atoms by less perfect stone figures of arithmetic; and we believe that if the Lloyd Garrison school of agitators would take a lesson from the Manchester school of Corn-Law reformers, and give statistics instead of metaphors, and allow facts to replace vituperation, they would arrive a great deal sooner at that inevitable consummation which, at present, by their ill-judged efforts to advance, they are practically retarding. We are a cyphering people, and such works as those of Mr. OLMSTED are steps in the right direction.

THE SICKLES AND MURPHY AFFAIR.—We do not imagine that there can be any difference of opinion in respect to the conduct of Mr. MURPHY, even taking his own version of the affair, in attacking Mr. SICKLES at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. His conduct was an outrage on decency and the proprieties of civilized life, which should be universally condemned. We do not think it necessary to discuss the merits of the difficulty between Mr. MURPHY and Mr. SICKLES; nor is it of the slightest importance to the public which of the two gentlemen got the worst of it in the struggle in Mr. SICKLES's bed-room. Whether SICKLES or MURPHY first cried, "Hold, enough," is of no consequence whatever; we presume that both got more than they wanted, and were glad enough to be rid of each other. If Mr. MURPHY had been injured by Mr. SICKLES he had legitimate remedies, and should availed himself of them. But, following the bad examples which had been set in Washington during the past year by prominent members of his party, and sanctioned by his party in Congress, he took the law into his own hands and made a ruffianly assault upon Mr. SICKLES in a manner which greatly aggravates his offence. The Washington method of attacking an adversary is peculiarly unmanly and cowardly. It is almost as mean as the old Italian method of the stiletto. For a man to provide himself with a cane, or a cowhide, and then to walk up to his adversary, who has no weapon of defence about him, and commence beating him, is as mean and unchivalric an act as can be committed. Not a word can be said in defence of it, and every one who pretends to love fair play, and be influenced by feelings of honor, must condemn it. But this has been the prevalent method of obtaining revenge in Washington since Colonel BROOKS made the attack upon Senator SUMNER. Yet, even in Washington, such brutality has been most decidedly condemned, by the acquittal of Col. LEE who shot Mr. HUME when he was struck, even under the strongest *provocation, by the latter.*

The *Tribune* praises Mr. SICKLES for not accepting a challenge from Mr. MURPHY; but whether Mr. SICKLES was influenced by a delicate regard for the laws of the State in declining a challenge, we are unable to say. He certainly assigned no such cause for refusing to meet his adversary; and, as it is not long since he challenged JOHN VAN BUREN in London, at a time when he was acting as Secretary of Legation, we do not think that he was influenced by any such considerations as the *Tribune* imputes to him.

VOX POPULI.—The *Journal of Commerce* says, in reference to the Park meeting on Tuesday night, "the people have spoken," and jumps at the rather hasty conclusion because there was a large show of paper lanterns, a few speeches, and three or four thousand persons collected together on that occasion, that "if a vote were now to be taken, in this and adjacent counties, Republicanism would scarcely show its head at all." But it would depend very much upon what the vote was for, whether Republicanism showed its head or not. The meeting in the Park, on Tuesday night, was not called to oppose Republicanism, but to denounce the Metropolitan Police bill, a measure with which the principles of Republicanism had nothing whatever to do. But, whether it had or not, a night meeting in the Park cannot be regarded as an assemblage of "the people," and the expressions of opinion, on such an occasion, do not have a feather's weight of influence on the public. The *vox populi* does not vent itself at such gatherings. The voluntarily expressed opinions of a dozen different persons who might be encountered in the street, in omnibuses, the Exchange, and in the accidental intercourse of social life, would be a much safer guide to the popular feeling than a string of resolutions adopted at a great gathering in the Park. The people do not speak under the inspirations of paper lanterns, bands of music, and brass guns.

A PAINFUL CASE.—Our advertising columns contain a notice of the disappearance, on Monday morning last, of a young lady from the female Seminary of Jamaica, Long Island, under circumstances peculiarly distressing to her parents and friends. She is the daughter of Mr. P. P. KISSAM, of Brushville, L. I., and had been at the school but for a single day. In the morning she asked permission to go to the drug store for a remedy which she was accustomed to use for the tooth ache;—but she did not go there, though she was seen by the clerk to pass down the street on the *opposite side of the way. She is believed to have* been seen at two or three points subsequently near the Railroad, but nothing can be learned which gives any clue to her whereabouts.

The circumstances of the case, as related to us, forbid the supposition of any elopement, abduction or anything of the kind, or that she went away voluntarily in the exercise of her mental faculties. Incidents which occurred on the previous day now lead to the belief that she was partially insane, and it is probable that in a moment of more than usual aberration she has wandered away, either to this City or elsewhere.

A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for her discovery. The case is one which appeals strongly to the public sympathy and aid.

Personal.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Whig* notices the arrival in that city of Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN. "The gallant old gentleman is rapidly recovering his health, and looks as though he had a dozen campaigns in him yet. His numerous friends here were glad to see him, and he was cordially welcomed on every hand. We believe that it is generally understood that he will be a candidate for reelection, and it is almost equally certain that he will have no opposition."

Col. J. P. PRYOR has retired from the Chief Editorship of the *Memphis Eagle and Enquirer*.

Gen. BARNEY left New-Orleans for St. Louis on the 5th inst.

Obituary.

The *Daily Carrollton* announces the death, on the 3d inst., of Miss M. C. CALHOUN, the youngest daughter of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Regular Telegraph Office—at Washington and 4th Streets.

From Washington.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY—THE SALINE OF KANSAS TRUST LANDS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

WM. J. CULLEN of Indiana, has been appointed to the Northern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, vice BUTTERFIELD, removed.

ANDREW M. FYFER has been appointed agent of the Michigan Indians, vice GILBERT, resigned.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory, vice ANDERSON, resigned.

With a view to the convenience of purchasers of trust lands in Kansas at the approaching June and July sales, the Treasury Department has made an arrangement by which parties in New-York, Philadelphia, or at any other point on the Atlantic shore, may deposit money here in sums of any amount, with the Treasurer, whose checks or transfer drafts may be transmitted to Kansas and received by the Agent as cash. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer to send to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, fifty thousand dollars in gold coin, with checks of larger denominations on hand will be sufficient to meet all possible demands.

The letter received from Major M'CLELLAN's Deputy Marshal, merely expresses the belief that the U. S. Jury, "who was not at home," will accept the Governship of Utah.

CHARLES F. WARREN has been appointed Navy Agent at Burlington, and B. F. BLODGET at Brattleboro, Vermont, whither the agency at Montpelier has been removed.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER was nominated for Attorney-General by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Richmond to-day.

Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society was held at the Charles-street Baptist Church, to day. Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, of Pennsylvania, presided.

The annual report was quite satisfactory, although the business of the Society during the year has been somewhat embarrassed by changes in the currency, and by resignations and deaths. The number of stereotype plates now owned by the Society is 44,611, and the whole number of pages printed during the year, 32,422,000. The colporteurage of the Society had been successful during the year, beyond example, and their Sunday School operations have been very extensive and prosperous. The receipts for the year have been $92,150, and the expenses $90,000. A history of the Church of Christ, from its earliest day to the present time, is in preparation, under the auspices of the Society. The report concludes with a hopeful view of the prospects of the Society in the future.

News from Kansas.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, May 13.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Lecompton, says that Judge CATO's Court opened on the 8th inst. Several gentlemen, among them prominent Free State men, were admitted to the bar, first taking an oath to support the Kansas-Nebraska act. At the solicitation of Governor ROBINSON the acting Governor, Mr. STANTON, appointed JOSIAH LYNDE, of Boston, Commissioner of Deeds for Kansas. The HAYES murder was called, but the District-Attorney stated that he was not ready for trial. The treason cases will not be reached for some time. The criminal dockets contains about 300 cases.

Fires.

WOOLLEN FACTORY BURNT AT LEICESTER.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, May 13.

A woollen factory, belonging to Messrs. HAMMOND and BARNUM in Cherry Valley, Leicester, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with stores and four dwelling houses.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 13.

Messrs. ESKEW, RUSSELL & Co.'s rectifying house in this city, to which was attached a candle factory, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; insured for $12,000 in New York offices.

Resumption of Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 13.

The propellers *Maj. Plover*, *Illinois*, *Daniel Parks* and *Sage ton*, of the Western Transportation Company, and propeller *Ottawa*, of the American Transportation Company, and propeller *Brothers*, of Richmond's Western Line, have left port for Chicago and other points, and other propellers are going up. Propellers *Buck*, *Comet* and *Globe*, arrived to-day. The harbor is open and navigation is fully resumed.

Providence Municipal Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, May 13.

The election for city officers took place to-day. There was no election for Mayor. Owing, the Republican and American candidates, lacked 48 of an election. The Americans and Republicans have united their ticket for Aldermen, and a large majority of the Common Council.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The schooner *Galen*, from Boston, for New-York, put into Holmes' Hole on the 11th inst., with loss of main topmast and other damage.

The schooner *Gazelle*, from Boston, for Philadelphia, also put in at Holmes' Hole, leaky, and will have to repair.

National Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

FIRST DAY.

From the *Evening Bulletin* of Yesterday.

The Quarantine Convention met this morning, at the Supreme Court Room, which was kindly tendered for the occasion by the Board of Guardians of the State House.

A very full list of Delegates was present. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the body was called to order by WILLIAM JEWELL, M. D., of Maryland, who nominated WILLIAM RADCLIFF, Esq., as temporary Chairman. A vote to unanimously.

Dr. JOSEPH R. CHAD was then appointed temporary Secretary.

Mr. BENEDICT, on taking the Chair, called on Dr. JEWELL, who had been selected to deliver the introductory address.

Dr. JEWELL took the stand and delivered an able and elaborate address, in which he welcomed the delegates from foreign bodies to the hospitalities of the City, and expressed the wish that their stay would be pleasant and their conventional experience agreeable and profitable. He then spoke of the importance of the present gathering, the first American Quarantine Congress, alluded to the deficiencies which all the sea-board cities had in the subject of sanitary regulations, and gave a sketch of the origin of the present Convention, which, it appears, was first thought of in the Fall of 1856, by a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health. He also read an extract from the minutes of the Philadelphia Board of Health, Feb. 11, 1856, describing the object of the Convention.

Dr. JEWELL then proceeded to give a long and interesting sketch of the Quarantine regulations of the ports of the various States and cities as they at present exist.

On motion, a Committee of one from each State represented was suggested by the Chair, to nominate permanent officers. Messrs. Thompson, Biddle, Barton, Rich, Parsons, Valentine, Selden, Kirk and Nichols were made the Committee.

Mr. BARWELL, of New-York, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to adopt a basis of representation for the Convention. It was discussed for a few minutes and passed. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee—Messrs. Stewart of New-York; Cooke, of Philadelphia; Jones, of New-Orleans; Jones, of Mass.; and Quinby, of Baltimore.

The Committee to nominate permanent officers having returned, reported the following as permanent officers. They were unanimously confirmed:

President—William Jewell, M. D.

Vice Presidents—R. H. Barnes, M. D., of La., Hon. A. H. Bell, of Mass.

Secretaries—Ed. Hartshorne, M. D., of Pa.; Homer Franklin, Esq., of New-York.

Dr. JEWELL, on taking the chair, thanked the body for the unsought honor conferred upon him, and stated that he would endeavor to perform his duties as faithfully as his predecessor would allow.

A Committee of seven was appointed to prepare business for the body.

The Committee to prepare a basis of representation reported a resolution to the effect that on all questions requiring a final vote each body represented should have one vote; on all matters of business coming before the Convention, each delegate representing should have one vote. The resolution was agreed to.

The Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, which will henceforth be the hour of meeting in the afternoon.

[TELEGRAPHED.]

In the afternoon session a communication was presented from Dr. STRELING, of New-York, advocating the enforcement of strict Quarantine regulations, as the only mode of preventing imported contagious diseases becoming epidemic.

Alderman FRANKLIN, of New-York, was added to the Business Committee, which reported a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MEMORY OF CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY.

LARGE MEETING OF THE BAR.

Speeches by Daniel Lord, Esq., Judge Duer, E. D. Culler, Esq., and Simeon Draper, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

PRESENT—Duer, Roosevelt and Slosson, Justices.

Yesterday this Court-room was crowded to overflowing by members of the legal profession and others, to listen to the eulogies to be pronounced on the character and abilities of the late lamented Judge of the Superior Court. Among the distinguished lawyers present we noticed Hon. Judges Nelson, Duer, Ingraham, Oakley, Daly, Marshall, Davies, Strong, Smith, Roosevelt, Clerke, Duer, Bosworth, Slosson, Hoffman, and Wendell. Messrs. James T. Brady, Wm. Fullerton, E. D. Culler, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Simeon Draper, E. S. Dixon, Ex-Judge Dean and McCready, and others.

Mr. E. D. CULLER moved that the meeting come to order, and that Hon. Judge Duer take the Chair.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the learned Judge took his seat.

Mr. CULLER also moved that Judges Nelson, Roosevelt, Ingraham and Mr. Slosson, the Surrogate, be appointed Vice-Presidents. Carried.

The PRESIDENT stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. CULLER moved that Messrs. Vanderbilt and Evans be appointed Secretaries, which motion was carried.

Mr. DANIEL LORD—Mr. President, I move the adoption of the following resolution, which I will read:

Resolved, That in the death of Chief-Justice OAKLEY this bench and the bar have lost one of the most distinguished ornaments, for during the fifty years that he has been one of us he has ever for one moment ceased to be a bright and shining example for the profession.

Resolved, That distinguished as he has been throughout his whole career, for great good sense and a clear, vigorous mind, he has in all situations combined with it the purest integrity.

As a leader, ranking among the first, though without the labor of political discussion.

As the chief law officer of the State, standing at the head of the profession, even when there were giants in the land.

As a judge, during the entire thirty years of his service on the bench, occupying a place among the first of the judiciary of the country.

Resolved, That bearing his unswerving integrity, his purity of intention, and his decision of character, we mourn over his departure as that of one whose place will not soon be filled among us.

Resolved, That as a slight testimonial of our respect for him in memory, and of our regard for his character, the members of the bar will attend the funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. LORD said: Mr. President, in offering these resolutions we do not refer to the well-known character of the departed. The eulogy of such a man as Justice OAKLEY is in his character,—so well known, so perfectly understood, so plain to be observed, and so impressed upon all the community, that the character itself is its own eulogy. But there is a theme that when worth like this is passing from us we should mark its bright by some distinguishing notice—that we should so far as we can express some appreciation of that worth which has so long stood before us to ponder upon all its favors. No place could be so fitting for a eulogy on this departed Judge as this very locality, where has been the seat of his judgments, and while her among whom he has exercised his dignity, and his gentle authority,—who have been the eye witnesses of his learning, of his talents, his impartiality and his justice. Sir, it is fitting to the truth of history as well as becoming in the way of gratitude from this community, and an appreciating profession, that we should mark the points which have attracted our admiration, and which are worthy of being perpetuated as a model for those who succeed him.

The leading feature, and indeed the rudimental element of Judge OAKLEY was his great and predominating common sense—a large, and all absorbing good common feeling with the general interests of truth, justice and humanity, and a practical devotion to all his duties, which drew forth all his powers, developed him to every proper exertion, and which went with the consciousness and enjoyment of his life.—Probably no man has ever known an individual whose common sense was more united and striking characteristic. No man knew Judge OAKLEY who did not feel that every genial feeling between man and man found a response in his heart. With him no meanness could find a sympathy,—no wrong but that would find a sympathy,—no injustice that would not meet with opposition,—no just cause that would not forcibly enlist his efforts to secure and promote it. It resulted from this general character of the man, that in all his conduct and deportment, judicial and personal, he was marked with an almost extreme directness and simplicity. His character was the most unconcealed. It was undoubtedly difficult for a man of his clear understanding to have a subtlety presented to him,—to have the smoke and fire of rhetoric and eloquence brought to obscure a pain object to his own eye.

It was with reluctance that his vision was ever attempted to be impeded by any thing but the pure object upon which truth threw its light. Therefore it was that to some small degree, he was impatient of that which he considered circuitous,—that which he considered deceptive, or false; but yet I have him the testimony of a young man, growing old in his acquaintance, that I have never known him to be rough or rash, or uncourteous, to that which was in any fair sense meritorious and just. He was, Sir, in regard to matters which were worthy and worth observation, a most patient Judge. His mind was rapid, his vision was rapid in the discernment of truth and justice. He saw at a glance; but he waited with patience until his mind was instructed. He had no first impressions which led him away. He was a patient mind of investigation, desirous of truth, desirous of justice, desirous of no personal fear in his own character, desirous of no advantitious reputation, but his great object as a Judge was to ascertain truth and justice, and to administer the law. He owes to all the wide circle which is now bursting to this poor and feeble tribute to him an charge him even with an attempt, or a wish to see other than the truth and justice of every case that came before him.

It resulted from these traits, from this commencement, from the common feelings which he partook with all the community, that he was a man of great clearness of apprehension, for men, judicial, professional, or in any department of life, that that which he undertook to speak about or to think about, with more transparent clearness. There was nothing belonging intrinsically to a subject before him, which he did not measure and investigate, and thoroughly appreciate and understand. Consequently, in the constitutional trials which were had before him, no matter how intricate, no matter how numerous the witnesses, no matter with what conflict of circumstances, or with what opposition of evidence, he classified by almost instinctive power, and rapid reasoning, all the facts; he placed the circumstances all in their fit relations; he conceived, and understood the bases of men, and knew how to make allowances, how to weigh, how to sift, how to judge, how to decide. Were it in questions of law that he were to judge, he feared no objects and unreasonable cases. He refused his ass as to no well-settled decisions, but eminently his judicial mind was one of well-settled principles,—principles which he strove to fasten, and which with him were founded upon the principles of human nature,—principles of general justice,—principles of an enlarged policy,—principles which in him had been sanctioned, and which had been enlightened by a large and profitable experience. Consequently, whether we hear him charging the common men in the box, or delivering judgments from the throne of Justice, that same clearness of apprehension on his part, that same clearness of expression to give to others everything that he did judicially, as well as before he had done it professionally, was his marked characteristic. In his trials was very remarkable in this distinguished man: his great impartiality,—by which I do not mean a comparison with any of the Judiciary as not being intentionally impartial, for although we have a Judiciary whose mode of appointment many question, yet as an intentional peculiarity, as to the same way as to investment of pecuniary interest, biasing decisions, the very breath of slander has no right to speak. But what I mean by this is, that he had a remarkably cool and deliberative mind,—that he weighed, that he pondered, that he reflected, and that when he decided it was the pure emanation of an enlightened, unclouded, unbiased and well-instructed intellect. He felt in this regard in a high degree his own self-respect as a man and a Judge. He fully appreciated the dignity of the great office which placed him as a superior to moderate among the oracles of men, who always would feel themselves his equals, except from the majesty of his office. No man exceeded Judge OAKLEY in the modesty with which he applied his knowledge to that which was in hand before him. Whether it was a question of the ordinary experience of life, his was the sagacity of a sincere, of a great and wise man. He never applied the wrong principle to the wrong case. It was always the right principle of investigation as principles of evidence, and the right principles of decisions as principles of law. In that respect, he well as in the clearness of his understanding, and in the clearness with which he made himself understood by others, I think the learned Judge has not left a superior. Again, in the judicial character and acts of Judge OAKLEY there was always to be remarked a deep statesmanship of views. I do not mean by statesmanship the relation to the artificial distinctions of life or of society, but that all his law had reference to general principles of reason, such as a wise statesman would establish, and which wise jurists treat as the foundations upon which justice is to be administered between man and man. And I will finally add, as to his personal character, that he was a man of the most unimpeachable uprightness. By which, as I mentioned before, I do not allude to that regular uprightness which refuses a bribe, but there was a characteristic perpendicularity in this man's mind, a character which allowed him never to waver—never to hesitate. It would be in vain to bring against him that here was a popular opinion or a personal friend, or a party, or a clique. No such considerations could ever be placed before him, because they would be treated as an act of plague that a man would be mad to mention any such thing to him. And in his administration of the law in juries, where the power of the Judge is so great as to give a leaning, where the natural blame and sympathies of a man be of so might work injustice, I call my professional brethren and the public to witness that when he left a matter to a jury, he left it to their consideration. He left it not as a ship without a rudder—not as a ship at best a compass—but he gave all the benefit of his enlarged experience and wisdom, all his legal knowledge, all his statesmanlike views upon the operations of society. He instructed the Jury, but when it came to the deciding of turning facts, after giving them the principles which they ought to apply—the principles by which their judgment ought to be formed, it was a general fact that he left the matter to the impartial decision of the common sense, and common feeling—impartial to that which was in his own bosom of those who sat as Constitutional triers of the question. It may be, that sometimes when he knew that there was prevalent error, by which the minds before him were liable to be disturbed, then he laid himself out to remove every wish to take away all false deceptions, to remove every wish to take away all false deceptions, strip the case of its disguise, and place it as clearly that the common mind assumed an ability almost equal to his own, by the inspiration which his own genius as a judge gave them.

With all these excellences as a judge, I will ask how did he derive them? And here permit me, if your honors please, to say, that the bar is the mother of the bench. Although the Queen is the subject of the King, it is the Queen who gives the King. It would be injustice to this distinguished judge not to look at the early training which he received at the bar, and in this assembly I am sure I shall be pardoned for a few words of enlargement upon it. Judge OAKLEY did not originally belong to this City. He came from Dutchess County, which has furnished so much talent. He belonged to a class of men to which it was an honor to belong. He was the cotemporary and successor of MARTIN VAN BUREN. He was the friend of EMMET, THOMPSON, TALCOTT and WARD and others. It was a noble brotherhood. It was an honor to be upon an equality in that order. It was a great distinction to meet upon an equality at the bar, and in fair competition the gentlemen I have named. But his sphere at the bar was still wider, because it must be admitted that in addition to the ability and learning which the bar requires to produce men fit to be great jurors, there must be also a large field of action. Mr. OAKLEY first filled the office of Attorney General of this State, succeeding Mr. VAN BUREN, and at a time when that office was one of great responsibility, dignity and difficulty. Shortly after this he went into the federal judiciary. He appeared before the bar of the United States; and I cannot close the remarks I have to make, I think, more appropriately or justly to the deceased, than by calling up before you the great case in which he was distinguished. Picture to yourselves that room in the Capitol in which there stood JOHN MARSHALL, Judge STORY, SAMUEL THOMPSON, the late Judge WASHINGTON, Mr. Justice TANEY, men of the greatest distinction in this wide country—picture to yourselves the vast functions of that great Court, men drawn together from the head of the profession to give to their combined wisdom the quieting effect of a final judgment. Present before yourselves the parties in the great Steamboat case. The State of New-York, you will remember, always full of the spirit of progress and improvement, gave to this country the first example of a great canal. She had already fostered steam navigation by a grant to ROBERT FULTON, and she had secured to this country and the world the greatest boon that ever was conferred upon commerce. She also is a State which first set the example of the construction of a passenger railroad. She, in the magnificent spirit of what was considered a wise legislation, had given the privilege to Mr. FULTON, the inventor, although eventually taken from him, of the exclusive use of steam on the waters of the Hudson. That war assailed by great power and wealth. It was also assailed as being against the freedom of the great commercial interests of the country, and in that arena was the case tried, Judge OAKLEY representing the mighty sovereignty of the State of New-York. His associate was THOMAS ADDIS EMMET. And by whom were they met? By DANIEL WEBSTER and WILLIAM WIRT. These four men debated that question before Marshall, Story, Washington, Todd and Thompson. This I conceive to have been the culmination of professional eminence. What Court could have so great a question? What Court could be so greatly constituted? What Court had the power of bringing private men to sit in judgment upon sovereign States? What Court could be the capacity to extricate among arguments of such talent, power and learning? No one will say that the argument of Mr. OAKLEY on that occasion did not place him at least in the front rank, if not superior to others. This was a noble achievement! It ought, and it did satisfy his ambition at the bar. To him the bar could have no higher honors, and he took a seat on the bench. How he has administered justice there I have already said. So there are judges to be trained. Let it be remembered that you cannot make a judge by election or by appointment. You may give a man a title to the office, but you do not thereby make him a judge. You do but bring him into a position in which deficiency becomes a defect, in which darkness becomes confusion, and in which every failing becomes a minister of evil. But it is all the bar which is to furnish the judges, and in this day when the great community itself selects them, it is worth while upon occasions like the present, to know that the very persons whom they look upon as the models of justice are men to be found only among the severest trials and conflicts of the bar.

I close by saying how noble a fame has he! How great a loss have we sustained! Who shall fill his place? Who shall fill up that measure of usefulness which has created among us as a community one vast shyne and void.

REMARKS OF JUDGE DUER.

The learned Judge said that before he took the sense of the meeting he deemed it proper to say that it had been his intention, in compliance with the wishes of the bar and in accordance with his own feelings, to have submitted somewhat at large his views in regard to the character, virtues and public services of the late deceased friend and brother, Judge OAKLEY.

Probably no person lived who knew him more intimately than did he. He (Judge Duer) had had frequent and favorable opportunities to acquire a knowledge of his character, temper and disposition, together with his moral and social virtues. It had been his (Judge Duer's) intention to announce these facts in respect to the deceased, with some personal anecdotes of circumstances that had taken place between them, but the learned gentleman who had just spoken (Mr. LORD) had so fully gone over the subject that he deemed it expedient, at the present time, to remain silent, thus giving an opportunity to any gentleman present to address the meeting. His intention, however, was at some subsequent period to publish a full memoir of the deceased, which in due time would be presented to the public in such a form as would render it valuable to the entire profession. He would only add, on behalf of himself and his brethren, that the merits of Judge OAKLEY, as a Judge, could only be properly known to those who were associated with him, and although it might be possible that the loss which the public sustained might be supplied, yet his personal loss never could be supplied.

SPEECH OF MR. TILLOU.

Mr. PRESIDENT: From the commencement of the Superior Court up to the present time, I have been a practitioner in that Court, and I have had almost daily intercourse with the illustrious person whose death we now meet to mourn. All that has been said by Mr. LORD in reference to his character and qualifications is undoubtedly true as we all know. There were great and powerful points of character in relation to the deceased which rarely, as I think, are found united in the same person. He had undoubtedly all the virtues of a great man. He had invincible integrity in the highest degree. He had fairness. He had gentleness. He had a discriminating mind rarely to be found. United to these qualities was the acquisition of profound learning, not only in the legal department,—not only in the service of jurisprudence in all its branches—but also in the early history and variety, but also in all the collateral branches of belle lettre literature, rarely was it that he could not speak upon any topic—anything that he did not understand and did not know. But it is [illegible] greatness, and his great power as a judge that I will most advert to. It was wonderful to observe, after the trial of a long and complicated case, involving questions of law and fact, in such variety, to perceive, when he came to charge a jury, or deliver his opinion with what rapidity he would winnow out the truth from sophistry and error, so that the humblest mind could understand it. It was rarely the case that a discomforted individual left the Court without entertaining towards him feelings of regard. Perhaps no man has ever filled the duties of that Judge. No man ever surpassed him in the true dignity and efficiency with which he performed all the duties of that office. He was a man to be admired for the kindness and attention which he bestowed upon the young members of the bar. On all occasions were they treated with an urbanity and gentleness and liberality that won their confidence, and disarmed them of that timidity which often leads a young man into error, when really, if encouraged properly, it would tend to develop his talents and his qualifications. Judge OAKLEY always had an equal mind—always a calm manner. The confidence, therefore, placed in him was not only in his wonderful ability and learning, but in his kindness of heart, in his amiable disposition, and in his general excellence of deportment to every one who approached him. He was really loved. It is hardly possible to find an instance where a young man was turned away with a rough answer. Throughout all his long course of service in this Court I have never heard of an instance of complaint against him, either as to his manner or as to his conduct. He has cast a lustre upon that Court which never can be extinguished, and raised it, in cooperation with his brethren, to a state of dignity never excelled by any Court. One point in his character only seems to have been omitted by the gentleman who last spoke, (Mr. LORD) and it is this: Besides his great character as a Judge and as a man, he was a most sincere and devoted Christian. Perhaps no man has passed into the other world better prepared to meet his Maker. His life has been one of purity and piety—a most devoted worshiper of his God. And it is one of the great considerations with those who are in unison, or are connected with him in social relations, or in family connection, that during all his life he never forgot his religion. It is consoling to man and to Christians to know that a man of such profound learning, talent and ability, as in all the vicissitudes and multiplicities of his associations, ever for a day forgot his Maker.

In closing, then, I will say that in these resolutions, I feel that I have paid but a just tribute of respect to one whom official and confidential, and public and unblemished, and, Mr. President, I second them with the most sincere and heartfelt gratification.

REMARKS OF MR. EMMET.

Mr. EMMET said: A year ago, Sir, the State of New-York had reason to mourn the loss of one of her native sons in the death of GULIAN VERPLANCK. To-day we are assembled to mourn the loss of another born upon her soil and nurtured at her bosom. Standing, Sir, beside the tomb open to receive his mortal remains, and with recollections fresh of all that we know of him, we are compelled to exclaim, as human most say, that THOMAS J. OAKLEY was a great man! He would have been distinguished in any age of this country, or of England. If he had been stimulated by higher personal ambition, as one of his sires would have supposed him. As a statesman, a lawyer, or a jurist, Mr. President, it is right that we should say we mourn his loss. I can unite in that sentiment. But when I consider the age at which he had arrived, I rejoice while I mourn, that he was permitted to live so long,—that we were permitted to have so much of his service, and so much of his example. Mr. President, I will address you for a few moments on my personal recollections of the departed. When I was a student and first came to this bar, it was customary that the Supreme Court of the State should sit in the City of New-York once or twice a year. At that time the distinguished members of the bar assembled here in the City—the bar of the whole State—and among those we there it is perfectly clear in my recollection that no man distinguished at the bar at that time—no man for clear and lucid statements, and logical arguments and dispassionate reasoning—was superior to THOMAS J. OAKLEY. He was dispassionate. He was no demagogue at the bar. He possessed no arts or quaking tricks. He was skilful. He was generous. He chose to lead his learning to the temple of Truth by a road safe and certain, though unadorned. And, Sir, that style of speaking which rendered him so eminent at the bar was equally fitted for the forum. He was equally fitted for a deliberative body. And you, Sir, remember perfectly well that at an early day, he was called by his constituents at home, in Dutchess County, which has furnished so much greatness and talent,—which has furnished a SPENCER, a THOMPSON and a TALMADGE—he was called on by them to represent them in Congress. And, Sir, I am old enough to remember what were my feelings as a native of New-York when I read at that time the speeches of THOMAS J. OAKLEY. He stood beside DANIEL WEBSTER, and HENRY CLAY, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, and he was not their inferior. He was not their inferior in sagacity, or in debate; and every man at Washington, and every man in the country who knew them, felt that he was not their inferior. He distinguished himself greatly at about the age of 30 on the floor of Congress. He was great among the great men of that day, and if he had continued in public life he would have been equal to the very best of them as a statesman. Well, Sir, afterwards he went into our own Legislature, and there you will remember how distinguished he was. He was then made Attorney General, having succeeded MARTIN VAN BUREN, and afterwards he was succeeded by Mr. TALCOTT. *New-York had reason to be proud of her Attorney Generals at that time.* He was afterwards chosen to Congress, but he disliked it. I believe it was his intention to resign, and about that time—and that is the point I will call your attention to—about that time the Bar of New-York, feeling the necessity of another tribunal to dispatch business here in this City, originated the idea of a Superior Court. They appointed a Committee to devise measures to bring about the establishment of that tribunal. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET was the Chairman of that Committee. It fell to my lot, as an humble member of the Bar, to be a member of that Committee. The bill for that Court was prepared, and in March, 1828, it passed the Legislature, and the Court was established. This Court having been the creature of the Bar, and it is to be remembered now that it is made by the Bar,—the Bar of this City thought they had a right to respectfully indicate who should be their Judges. They met on the 4th day of April, 1828, and that Bar meeting was nearly as large as that which I have the honor to address this day, and they balloted for Judges. I have never known of such an operation since nor before. But let it be remembered that they balloted for Judges, and that the majority of the ballots present were for WILLIAM SLOSSON, THOMAS J. OAKLEY and PETER A. JAY. If that tribunal had been established, there is not a Court in England or this country where the administration of the Common Law would have been superior to it in learning, integrity or efficiency. But that selection was not made at Albany. THOMAS J. OAKLEY was the only member selected by the Bar who had the good fortune, and that after difficulty, to be nominated and sit as one of the Judges. He was a Judge made by the Bar and the City of New-York. Remember it! He was the only Judge who I ever knew was made by the Bar. Let the public hear it! Let it be remembered every where that THOMAS J. OAKLEY was made a Judge by the Bar. I remember perfectly well at that time that a party came forward and abused this meeting. What right had they to interfere? They nominated and caused to be elected one Judge, and here he has stood twenty nine years before this community scarcely absent a day from his post. Where is the man who can say that he has not administered justice in the Superior Court. What is his eulogy? Thirty years of his life which has been spent here without suspicion or reproach. With these remarks I now take my seat.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and passed.

Mr. GERARD moved that the resolutions be published in the daily papers. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—MAY 14.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 818, 519 to 821, 588. *Part II.*—Nos. 864½, 879½, 794, 796, 809, 883, 805, 827, 838, 839, 840, 841, 144, 742.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 13.

Before Judge Nelson.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES UPON VESSELS—LIENS.

In the matter of the ship Angelique.—In this matter, as will be recollected, some fifty or sixty libels were filed by material men, passengers and others, against the vessel, and decrees entered in many of them against her. The vessel was sold and the proceeds brought into Court. A libel was then filed by Schuchardt & Gebhard against one-half of the proceeds, claiming to be entitled to the same as mortgagees of one half of the vessel, in preference to all others. Their claim was carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the decrees of the District and Circuit Courts, dismissing the libel of Schuchardt & Gebhard with costs, was there affirmed, that Court holding that the only way they could have come in was by opening the decrees in the District Court or by petition.

The Ocean Mutual Insurance Company thereupon filed a petition in this Court, claiming to be subrogated to the rights of Schuchardt & Gebhard, and asking that the Court proceed to examine the matter, and decree that they were entitled to the one half of the proceeds in Court.

The matter coming up before the Court this morning, Judge NELSON said that argument of the petition was unnecessary, as he should hold the law to be that a maritime lien which attached to the res was entitled to a preference over a mortgage, although the mortgage had been duly recorded; that no difference would be made between a lien given by the mariner's law and one given by the local law of the State, if the latter was one for which a Court of Admiralty would take cognizance; that the lien creditors having obtained decrees in the District Court, this Court would not review the decrees upon a petition filed in the Circuit Court. That this would dispose of the petition, and accordingly the application of the petitioners must be dismissed.

For the petitioners, Mr. Hamilton. In opposition, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

RICHMOND COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Hon. Charles A. Peabody presiding.

The People vs. *Matilda Locker.*—This is the case which excited so much interest last Winter. The indictment charges manslaughter in causing the death of a little girl named Ann Hilton, who was formerly an inmate of the House of Industry in New York. It appeared by affidavits that the defendant was about to be confined, and the case was accordingly sent to the next Court.

The People vs. *George W. Daly.*—Indictment for an assault and battery on James Halliday. The defendant pleaded another trial. Set down for Friday.

The People vs. *Geo. W. Daly.*—Indictment for perjury. A motion was made by Mr. Johnson, counsel for Daly, to change the place of trial on the ground that the excitement was so great against the Quarantine that a fair trial could not be obtained in Richmond County. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney, who stated that at the Court at which the indictment was found, it had been put over because Daly said he had no counsel; that it had been put over a succeeding Court by order of Judge Birdseye, based on Daly's affidavit that he could not obtain a fair trial in the Court of Sessions; and now that the case was in the Oyer and Terminer, where he wanted it, he wished it to be again put over because the County would not give him a fair trial, and if the motion was granted probably the next application would be to remove it to New Jersey, on the ground that he could not obtain a fair trial in this State. It was also objected that the Judge could not entertain the motion in this Court. The Judge decided that the Oyer and Terminer could not grant the motion, and if applied to as a Judge of the Supreme Court he could not hear it because it was not in the Supreme Court. Another indictment was presented against Daly by the Grand Jury for perjury, while this motion was pending. After some other criminal matters being attended to, the Court adjourned to Wednesday, A M.

APPOINTMENT OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

After the adjournment of the Court, the Judges, in compliance with the new Excise law, made the following appointments of Excise Commissioners:

Samuel Barton, of Southfield—first class—holds office till Jan. 1, 1861.

Lawrence Hillyer, of Northfield—second class—holds office till Jan. 1, 1859.

Richard Christopher, of Castleton—third class—holds office till Jan. 1, 1858.

Messrs. Barton and Hillyer are the Supervisors of their respective towns. The Commissioners will meet at the Court House, Richmond, on Tuesday next, to receive and act upon applications for license.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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8. It will restore all tan and freckles!
9. It will cure all nervous headache!
10. It will make the old appear young again!
11. It will preserve the appearance of youth!
12. It will preserve the color of hair to old age!
13. It will always restore it and stop its falling!
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15. The use is so simple that a child can apply it, and does not soil or stain the most delicate fabric!
16. The most fastidious can use it, as it has not the least unpleasant odor!

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Bacon Sides—100 hhds prime Western clear.

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Pork—2,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 bbls. extra clear.

Lard—1,500 bbls. and 5,000 kegs prime Leaf.

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No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and feeling that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have opened a warehouse by erecting an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Peculiar facilities they have had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crysler's detector lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed to the City trade.

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FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of shirts of the new cut Bosom, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

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Corner of Broadway and Warren-pl.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Lincoln Lodge, No. 1, are hereby notified that all fees not paid on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 166 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 166 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.

CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and No. 14 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelle, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Cloths, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS of all colors, Pineapple Suitings, Silk Striped Chene Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lisleys and Tarnese Silks, Crapes, Crapes, Scarves, &c., Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton things and many other really novel and curious East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 69 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; Tapestry Ingrain 2s. to 2s. 6d.; all tissue, 2 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Cocoa Matting, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 216 Bowery,

Opposite Rivington-st.

LADIES ABOUT VISITING THE COUNTRY, as well as those expecting to visit the Seats in the vicinity of CANTRELL'S,

No. 5 Astor House,

should call and select their Gaiters and Shoes from his extensive and valuable stock.

CANTRELL sells cheap but he has not an inferior article in his store, and if you deal with him you insure Elegance of fit

Excellence of Material,

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by your purchase. Make him a visit.

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.

"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Flies, &c.

Principal Depot, No. 383 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America.

Full particulars by mail

SINGULAR, CURIOUS, STRANGE.

These are expressions in the mouth of every one just now—all wondering how it is that Messrs DAILEY & CO., Nos. 481 and 483 Broadway, are selling their Globe, fine glass, cut glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware so cheap. Cast your eye over the advertisement of Messrs. D. & CO. in the Dry Goods column of our paper.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at reduced rates at WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150. Melodeons from $50 to $200. For sale on monthly payments for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

TABLE CUTLERY.

If you want to buy table Cutlery go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 481 and 483 Broadway. There sell the best article in the market, and at 25 per cent. under the current rates. See their lists in the dry goods columns of our paper.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves for gardening and care of flowers; they keep the hands soft and smooth, and bleach them every white. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

REMOVED TO NO. 28 BLEECKER-STREET.—LOVETT'S WAHPENE, an Indian vegetable preparation the only article that will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. Call and reference given. We sell to customers at wholesale price; have no agents.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive their full value by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., corner Pearl.

$100 REWARD FOR SUCH EVIDENCE AS WILL convict the person or persons, before a Court of Justice, of the theft of Scarf and a Shirt Pin, (gone from the front of the store No 293 Broadway, with LOVETT'S Removal on it, to No. 28 Bleecker-st.

H. T. LOVETT.

DO YOU WISH TO SET ANY ONE AGAINST taking liquor? I will send you the name of an herb, it gives according to my direction, will create a perfect dislike to intoxicating drinks. Fee $1. Dr. ZELL,

No. 56 Lafayette Place. Office in

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Signor F. MORELLI respectfully announces to the public that he has effected arrangements for the reopening of the Academy for a short season of three nights, and under his own direction, on

MONDAY, May 18,

when Mme. CORA DE WILHORST will give her farewell performance in Opera in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe, and Signor CARLO JACOPI, the celebrated American Tenor, from the theatres of Florence, Naples and London, will be introduced for the first time in this country. Supported by Signorina ALBERTI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GASPERONE and other artists—the whole under the musical direction of Signor G. NICOLAO, being his first appearance in New-York.

First Opera, Verdi's favorite Opera, in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....Mme. Cora de Wilhorst
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Azucena.....Mlle. Albini
Ines.....Mme. Morra
Manrico.....Signor Jacopi
Count de Luna.....Signor Morelli
Ferrando.....Signor Gasperone
Director of Orchestra.....Signor G. NICOLAO

PRICES OF SEATS OR PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private Boxes from.....$6 to $20
Subscription for three nights, including Reserved Seats, Parquette, &c.

The Box Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & RINCK'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform Leavy's CELEBRATED GRAND CANTATA

"THE SEVEN SLEEPERS,"

with a

GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Also, Beethoven's "TE DEUM" and "JUBILATE," ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 14th, AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

(Broadway, near Grand-st.)

Characters in the cantata by the following members:

Nereda.....Miss M. S Brainerd
Amphitrite.....Mr. F. Gardner
Matthews, (with the Solo "How willing my paternal care," by request).....Mr. F. H. Nash
Malcolm.....Miss K. Andein
Sergius.....Miss L. Colman
Demetrius.....Miss A. Robjohn
Gonsalvo.....Mr. W. H. Smith
Diphrates.....Mr. R. Hamel
Mardonius.....Mr. H. E. Holloway
Maximilian.....Mr. H. Tucker
Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Leader.....Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1857,
A Great Comic Bill.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. THERESA ROBERT,
L. ESPINOSA, the greatest comic dancer,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL
Antonio.....Two comic characters
Servant.....Two characters
Marzetti.....as the.....Red Gnome.
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeannette.....Mme. Marzetti | Jeannot.....L. Espinosa
LES ABEILLES.
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Red Gnome.....Marzetti | White Warrior.....Antoine
Third grand Vaudeville Afternoon Performance next Saturday. For particulars, see extra advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THURSDAY, May 14.

MR. WALLACK

will appear to night, for the last time, in Miss Mitford's fine play of

RIENZI.

NEW SCENERY. NEW DRESSES. NEW MUSIC.

The excellent farce of

FAMILY JARS.

To-morrow—In consequence of numerous applications the beautiful play of

THE IRON CHEST

will be given.

Sir Edward Mortimer.....Mr. Wallack
Orosi.....Mr. Lester
Sampson Rawbold.....Mr. Walcot
Rawbold.....Mr. Dyott
Wilford.....Mrs. Hoey
Blanche.....Miss M. Gannon

With other entertainments.

Saturday—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Mr. Wallack

Box Book open three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S, WHERATRE—CHANGE Last time—Doors open at 7; o'clock; performances commence with the overture at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14,

will be presented, for the fourth time, the highly successful comedy, in two acts, entitled

NATURE AND ART.

By E. A. CONWAY, Esq.

To conclude with, for the second time, the new farce in one act,

VARIETY.

One most successful burlesque of the season.

For the second bill.

Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

TENTH NIGHT

Of the very successful engagement of

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear as

IAGO,

In Shakespeare's tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Othello, Mr. C. Fisher; Brabantio, Mark Smith; Roderigo, Mr. Setchell; Desdemona, Mrs. E. L. Davenport; Emilia, Mrs. A. Parker.

For the Dress.....Miss Ducy Barre and Geo. Smith.

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

FRIDAY—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH. A great bill.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. HENRY LORAINE'S Benefit will take place at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1857, when will be presented Shakespeare's splendid comedy, in three acts, entitled

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick.....Mr. Henry Loraine.

with an entire change of great strength and excellence. To conclude with Douglass Jerrold's great drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR, ALL IN THE Downs.

William, a man-o'-war's man.....Mr. Henry Loraine.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

AUTHOR'S NIGHT.

SATURDAY, MAY 16,

BENEFIT OF CHAS. GAYLOR.

Full particulars in future announcement.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL, No. 539 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Place entitled

MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

Also E. Pelby Buckley's pupil, YOUNG AMERICA. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—OPERA Boxes, $1 25; Parquette, $1 25; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 14, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled

CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of

FONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!

The whole to conclude with the Drama of

ROBERT THE DEVIL.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Concerts will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $5. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Members are requested to be in attendance at the SPECIAL REHEARSAL of the "Seven Sleepers" with grand orchestra, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half o'clock, at the City Assembly Rooms.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECond week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TWO SLAVES. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. Concert every afternoon and evening by C. W. Clarke; Organist, Mr. Hasbrouck. Last week but one of Mr. and Mrs. Florence; Hector, Mr. Lewis; Children, Miss Metayer, the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral drama ever presented. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

BROOKLYN.—CONCERT IN THE NORTH R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, when will be given the new and popular Cantata of ESTHER, by a choir of forty, including several eminent vocalists. Also, a few choice solos, choruses, &c.

Conductor.....D. V. HORTON.
Pianist.....O. DYER.

Tickets, 50 cents, may be had of Mr. WEEKS, Sexton of the Church, and at the store of McKEE & CO., corner of Myrtle and Kent-avs., also of R. & R. BRINKERHOFF, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS. MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original well known and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, engaged for 1857 by J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE. Concert open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets, 50 cents. Particulars in daily programmes.

J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORgan built for the North Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Pastor, by Jardine & Son, of New-York, will be publicly exhibited in the Church in 9th-av., corner of 51st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Wm. Mason, Edward Jardine, E. Elder, and E. Lasar will perform.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

A CARRIAGE OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar reunions. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

ALCOTT'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE benefit of invalids as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My analysis of the purity of your Pale Ale remains unchallenged, and my opinion of the great value in a dietetic and medicinal point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and careful use." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be had on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CONTEST OF SPEED.

PRYOR, PRIORESS AND LECOMPTE.

Entered for

ENGLAND'S GREATEST RACE,

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

For full particulars see

FORTUNE'S SPIRIT

OF THIS WEEK.

Besides the usual variety of

Sketches,
Anecdotes,
Turf News,
Aquatics,
Field Sports,
Base Ball Playing,
Cricket,
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VETERINARY AND DRAMATIC DEPARTMENTS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

THE BRONTE NOVELS.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

JANE EYRE. An Autobiography. Edited by CURRER BELL, (Charlotte Bronté.) Library Edition. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents. Cheap edition. 8vo, paper, 37½ cents.

SHIRLEY. A Tale. By the Author of "Jane Eyre." Library Edition, 12mo, muslin, 75 cents. Cheap Edition, 8vo, paper, 37½ cents.

VILLETTE. By the Author of "Jane Eyre," and "Shirley." Library Edition, 12mo, muslin, 75 cents. Cheap Edition, 8vo, paper; 50 cents.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By ELLIS BELL, (Emily Bronté.) 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.

THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By ACTON BELL, (Anne Bronté.) 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.

The wondrous power of Currer Bell's stories consist in their fiery insight into the human heart, their merciless dissection of passion, and their stern analysis of character and motive. The style of these productions possesses incredible force—sometimes almost grim in its bare severity—then relapsing into passages of melting pathos—always direct, natural, and effective in its unpretending strength. They exhibit the identity which always belongs to works of genius by the same author, though without the slightest approach to monotony. The characters portrayed by Currer Bell all have a strongly marked individuality. Once brought before the imagination, they haunt the memory like a strange dream. The sinewy, muscular strength of her writings guarantees their permanent duration, and thus far they have lost nothing of their intensity of interest since the period of their composition.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square.)

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—FOR THIS WEEK contains: Chit-chat about Goldsmith; The Deserted Village, with six beautiful illustrations; The Mormons, who and what they are; Letters from my Garden; The West and Western Men; Sugar making Fruits; Birds and Flowers; Philosophy of Amusements; A Word for the Indian; the National Hotel Sickness; Ladies' Dresses; Political Preaching; Mental Manifestation; Marshal Pelissier and John Dean; The North Magnetic Pole Appropriated; News of the Week; City Gossip; Poetry—To the First Bird of Spring; A Requiem for Isaac; Items; The Postal System; Literary Notices; Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Southern Australia and its Inhabitants, with two portraits; Machine for Bending Timber, illustrated. Price four cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

NEW TARIFF. 1857.
JUST PUBLISHED,

THE TARIFF; or, Rates of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise Imported into the United States from and after the 1st day of July, 1857. Arranged by D. Ogden, Entry Clerk, Custom-House, Port of New-York.

Having published several editions of the Tariff, and being aware of the importance of having it correct, unusual care has been bestowed in the classification of the articles to conform to the new law; and we can, therefore, with confidence recommend it to those who have purchased of former editions, the well-known experience and reputation of the compiler being a sufficient guaranty of its correctness.

Returning thanks to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance of their favors. For sale by the publishers,

RICH & LOUTREL,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

Mrs. Gaskell's Memoirs of Currer Bell.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY,
THE LIFE OF
CHARLOTTE BRONTE,
Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.
BY MRS. GASKELL,
Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."
With a portrait of Miss Bronté, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and Fac-Simile of handwriting of Miss Bronté.
In Two Volumes, 12mo., cloth $1 50.

LIFE OF A SEER!
Will be published on Wednesday, May 20,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,
entitled
"THE MAGIC STAFF."
One volume, royal 12mo, 552 pages.
Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Orders should be addressed to the Publishers,
J. S. BROWN & CO., No. 20 Frankfort-st., New-York.

ONE PLACE!
STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL for May. Sermon on Current Condition of the Bible; Biblical Critical Collections, and Literary Notices. $1 a year; 10 cents a number. All Mr. Stockton's Bible publications, at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 139 Nassau-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of his friends and the public, that after having been in business 30 years, is reluctantly forced to sell out on account of his sight failing, he will sell very low to reduce his stock, until he meets with a purchaser to buy him out; it will be well for the clergy and those that love literature to call and examine his stock, consisting of theological, historical and miscellaneous works; they would save a large per centage.

ABRAHAM MAZIE, 287 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy.

WESTWARD, HO! LIFE ILLUSTRATED for this week contains a well-written article about the West and Western men. All who think of going thither or who have friends either going or gone, should not fail to read it. The number contains besides—Six Illustrations of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. Two portraits of Australians, with descriptions. An article on the Mormons, and various other matters of interest and instruction. Price only four cents, for sale everywhere.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, A SHORT distance from the village of Chatham, N. J., and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, under a high state of cultivation, well proportioned in arable meadow and pasture land, well supplied with springs and shade, wide in front and all in one body, quiet and retired, high and healthy; the location is pleasant and desirable. Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of SYLVANUS S. WARD, office corner of Leight and Washington-sts., New-York, or HENRY P. DAY, office No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE near Irvington, in view of Hudson River, fronting on the Highland Turnpike, and containing 127 acres of land, in every variety of hill and dale, meadow, plow, and wood land, fish-ponds, streams, &c., containing sites for improvement, each having advantages of excellent water, fine views, &c. For terms and particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or to JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J., from 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 43, third floor, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATCHELOR, 130 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH R. JENNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, town 29, North of Range 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice. Dated April 1, 1857.

J. L. JENNEGAN.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and plain stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inklands, memorandums and time books, wallets, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBscribers are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 90 Beekman-st.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND Spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail-rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers,

MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 66 Broad-st.

Parcels for the West, or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

LEWELLYN PARK IS A TRACT OF 50 ACRES of land beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, a brook of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beaches and tallys and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is being laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and has been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying contiguous to the Park.

This tract of land, containing about 300 acres, has been divided into villa sites of from 5 to 10 acres each, and is selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City, and yet wishing accessible, retired, and healthful homes in the country, by the proprietor, who adopted this method to secure a select and good neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health and cultivation is secured, as well as perfect drainage. Being elevated 500 feet above the sea, the site is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that there is no spot within twenty miles of New York which is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only location so near the City where there is really no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.

The privacy of the Park and all the sites will be secured by a lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance on Valley road, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. Ascending the ridge by the Park drives, (three miles of which are already completed,) a charming view of the Valley is obtained for many miles around, with New-York in the distance; and finally reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent scene breaks upon the view sixty miles in extent, composed of forests, cultivated fields, and country-seats, villages, towns and cities, rivers, ponds and bays in the valley beneath, with the Newerk hills at the south; Watchung Mountain, Haverstraw mountain and the Kittatinny towards the north; with Long Island, Staten Island, and the Ocean in the east. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

Llewellyn Park is distant from New-York City less than one hour, via Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Cortlandt-st.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral tone of its population, in short, from all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive and agreeable as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For terms and other particulars, apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st. and Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.; or to
HOMER RAMSDELL, Plaster,
No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CITY AND COUNTRY RESidence, comprising four acres of ground and a large cottage, lying in New-Jersey, three miles from Jersey City, most beautifully situated, and very convenient to the City. This place will make one of the handsomest sites for a residence in the vicinity of New-York, combining the advantages of both City and country, and promising at the same time a very profitable investment. Price $10,000, half cash. Apply at No. 58 Nassau-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; also, 38x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 161 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—PROPERTY corner of new Bowery and Oak-st., 36 to 37 feet on new Bowery, 37 feet on Oak-st., 55 to 56 feet deep, 68 to 69 feet; the same more or less. Also, for sale, house and lot No. 168 1st-av., near 7th-st. Apply to S. NORTON, 44 Reed's Hotel, No. 15 Bowery.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON MADISON-AV., southwest corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., front on Madison-av. 94 feet; side on 41st-st. 96 feet 7¼ inches. Inquire at the New-York University, corner of University and Waverley places, of the janitor.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house with half an acre of ground, handsomely laid out with a variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; good well of water. A location one of the most healthy and desirable in the village. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 39 Spring-st., corner of Mott, or at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 158 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—FOR SALE or to let, a neat cottage, with eight lots of ground, at Clifton, Staten Island, near the Vanderbilt Landing; will be sold low on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant at a moderate rent. Apply to F. C. PINO, No. 317 Broadway, or to R. FINLAY, No. 19 William-st., room No. 32.

CANAL-STREET.—FOR SALE, THAT VALuable northeast corner of Canal and Laurens-st., being forty-one (41) feet front on Canal-st., and sixty-nine (69) feet on Laurens-st.; it is rented for one year from May 1, 1857. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, three lots of ground on north side of 63d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., level with the grade the street through, a handsome site for a mansion. These lots comprise 75x100 feet 5 inches. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. G. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT, about 7 miles from Wall-st., Westchester Co., with beautiful gardens and fine, choicest fruit, with any quantity of land required; will be rented low for one or more years, if applied for immediately. It is midway between the Harlem Railroad depôts at White Plains and Hart's Corners, 1 mile from each. Apply to WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE N. E. corner of Broadway and 26th-st. Also, the showy and well lighted basement store underneath. Both together or separate. Rent very moderate and lease given to a good tenant. Apply next door, No. 1,002 Broadway. Also, a handsome furnished second floor of house No. 1,004 Broadway. Apply next door, No. 1,002 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY having taken a very neat and convenient house on Brooklyn Heights, would let a suite of rooms to two or three gentlemen of good moral character and refinement. Terms moderate, if applied for soon. Use of piano if desired. Address T. C., Times Office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 236 6th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 170 West 20th-st. It contains all the modern improvements, gas fixtures complete; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to F. C. PINO, No. 317 Broadway; or to R. FINLAY, No. 19 William-st., room No. 32.

TO LET FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the second and third story of house No. 926 Greenwich-st. Inquire of ALFD. C. HOE, No. 10 Liberty-place, or on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 8 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 68 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 673 BROADWAY, CORNER of 18th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 103 HAMMERSLEY-st.; is in good repair. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M. Apply to N. DOUGHERTY, No. 101 Water-st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE CONVENIENT rooms in the genteel 2 story house No. 55 6th-av., next door to West Washington-place. Inquire within, or of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 32d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 120 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 18th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE BROADWAY ROOMS TO LET.—To let, the second and third stories of No. 871 Broadway, separated or all together. They are light, airy, and well situated for business. Apply to E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 871 Broadway, New-York.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 125 Atlantic-st., being one of the best locations for business in this city. For particulars, apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 26 16TH-st. Inquire on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, or 7 and 8 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET—IN SIXTEENTH-STREET, first door from Broadway. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, in basement.

PRINTING.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS, STOREkeepers, tradesmen, societies, committees, executors, and all others, (no matter how small the amount,) executed in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, by THOMAS R. SUTTON, plain and fancy job and card printer, 149 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 37 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED on Long Island Sound, Westchester County, New-York, formerly the residence of William Janeway, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad at New-Rochelle. Three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City of New-York, on the Boston turnpike road, facing Long Island Sound, about 1,000 feet, with several beautiful building sites with water fronts, good docks and water enough for largest vessels, and sheltered from the prevailing, clamming and oystering, and safe harbor for boats being protected by the land from all winds; bathing and boat house. The scenery cannot be surpassed for beauty in the country. Safe anchorage for yachts within five feet of the door of the house. Contains twenty-five tons of best timothy hay quality. The grass has been cut twice every season. Sedge enough can be cut for manure and bedding. Fruit trees of all kinds; over 100 bearing apples and cherries, besides plums and pears of best quality. The garden is extensive, and beautifully laid out in beds surrounded with box; vegetable, ornamental and fruit trees in abundance; grape-vines and currants; a variety of berries and strawberry, and over 100 imported grafted dwarf pear trees; large asparagus and strawberry beds; raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. The walks are macadamized and gravelled, making them dry at all seasons. The stable is now filled in with brick, with stalls for nine horses; good pump in stable; two good barns, will hold seventy tons of hay; work-shop, two carriage houses, corn crib, bins for feed, new stable, pig-pen, hen-house, water in cow yard, 100 cart-loads of manure; the whole place well fenced. The house is plain cottage-built, in best order inside and out, contains 14 rooms, cellar and milk room; good well water at kitchen door; ice-house; a beautiful lawn, covered with forest trees at one side of house; two good cottages for workmen, each two finished rooms and garrets; also, a spring of good water in fish pond, surrounded with willow trees. The household furniture, kitchen utensils, stock of horses, cows, poultry, hogs, garden utensils, hay, boats, &c., will be sold with the place if required. A gentleman wishing such a place for a country residence would find it his interest to call and examine it. As there are several good building sites on this place, a number of gentlemen could divide it among them, and have a pleasant country residence at a small expense. Capitalists will find this a good investment, as property facing the Sound is increasing in value yearly. Apply to HEWELL V. DODGE, No. 238 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, in a very desirable and healthy location, twelve miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' walk of the Depôt House. It contains parlor, sitting-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, nine bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; and is well finished in every respect, and three-quarters of an acre of land, (or more, if desired,) neatly improved, good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $6,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham, a genteel house and five and a half acres of land. The house is 42 feet by 36, is in complete order, within half a mile of the Fordham station, and commands a beautiful prospect. The place is worthy the attention of any one desiring a residence in the country in the immediate vicinity of New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and water, mountain scenery; also, an elegant villa site. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR FOR SALE.—The fine, healthy place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 2 miles below the new Hamburgh depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN F. CROSBY, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottages situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gropius, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale, on easy terms, a few cottages, one of which is finished, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 291 Broadway.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house of four front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 143 4th-av., cor. 20th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Flatbush, only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad depôt at Jamaica. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 26 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of the depôt of the cars. It is a large and handsome cottage, with handsome grounds attached and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and every part of the property is in complete order. It is easy of access to the City by Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, with some land attached, situated within 2½ hours of the City, and a reasonable distance of railroad or steamboat depôt. A place at reasonable rent would be hired for one or two years. The advertiser is desirous of buying, but wishes to try a place for a year to ascertain if the locality be such as pleases him. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 1,626 General Post-Office, for one week.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country-seat near Fort Hamilton, consisting of 8 acres of choice land, beautifully

AUCTION SALES.

HERMON, MINTURN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AT AUCTION PRICES.

We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses; which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. K. COVERT, No. 574 Broadway.

HENRY H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 14, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$14,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st, mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.

4,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

170 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857, $5 15 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (quarterly).....$160 each

25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each

100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each

10 shares Importers and Traders' Bank.....$100 each

10 shares City Bank of New-York.....$100 each

25 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each

25 shares Leather Bank.....$100 each

25 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each

40 shares Chemical Bank.....$100 each

40 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.....$100 each

250 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

14 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co. (Ex-coupon sale).....$25 each

75 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

25 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

20 shares Citizens' Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

225 shares Fireman's Insurance Co.....$37 each

5 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

40 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

20 shares Trenton Fire Company.....$100 each

20 shares Woodruff Forge Co.....$100 each

405 American Coal Co. of Maryland.....$25 each

100 shares American Guano Co.....$100 each

7 shares Union Express Company.....$50 each

100 shares Trimmata Turning Co.....$100 each

10 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. of Newark, (Ex-coupon sale).....$50 each

The Promissory Note in favor of $1,000 held by R. B. Minturn, and T. C. Green in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Caroline Minturn, during her life.

Sale at No. 7 Pine-st. Thursday next, this day, and the balance of the week, at 12 o'clock each day. The sale of interest on all the shares will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 18.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 7 Broad-st.

P. HAM, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant chandeliers, oil-paintings, &c., at the dwelling-house of James Van Rensselaer, No. 239 West 14th-st. P. HAM, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS.—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French cretonne, with solid rosewood frames, made in Paris, ornamental centre rosewood piano-forte solid rosewood console and tables; rosewood pembroke; bookcases, cost $150; marble-top chairs, consoles, large easy chairs, in brocatelle, rich French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty-inch bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatelle and lace window curtains, sofas, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood étagere, with plate glass doors, cost $175; oil-paintings, of first quality, by the best artists, in gilt frames; chandeliers, &c.

DINING ROOM.—Solid extension table, cost $90; chairs, in plush; richly-carved secretary—all made to match throughout; elegant gold-band dinner set, 200 pieces; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, pitcher, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, &c.; best of ivory cutlery, carving knives, &c., &c., &c.

CHAMBERS.—Costly rosewood and mahogany suits, in rich brocatelle, French beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, rosewood suites, in hair cloth; chairs, rockers, cheval pier and mantel mirrors, fairy pure hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; Ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair-rods, green table, clocks, together with the entire gas-fixtures, &c. Also, the large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils as used in the house is worthy of the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

H. C. LEMMA, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, MAY 14, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 116 West 15th-st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, with gilded, stool and cover; three new rosewood étagere, with mirror fronts and backs; 4d. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatelle and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors; fine Brussels and ingrain carpets; handsome chamber furniture, &c. H. C. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, comprising an elegant rosewood piano-forte, in rich green silk plush;

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Home Missionary Society.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of the Home Missionary, *instituted as Dr. Cheever's Church last evening*, was an important occasion, the long discussion of the body having been definitely adjusted. The proceedings were opened by a voluntary on the organ, performed in excellent style by Mr. S. Lasar, and the choir gave the hymns, part of which were rendered with unusual vigor and care. The audience was very large. The Treasurer's report announces receipts at $178 000, and expenditures $187,194. The receipts are $16,457 09 less than the preceding year. The regular contributions of the churches, however, are but $2,187 09 less; the greater amount of legacies—$2,325—and a special donation of $5,000 in the previous year, making the balance of the difference.

In the Slave States, the number of missionaries, the last year, has been 94—6 less than in the year preceding, and less than in any one year since 1843. In no year since the organization of the Society, has the number of missionaries in these States exceeded 57. The causes of so little progress have their origin in the institution of Slavery.

The annual Report takes up and discusses at length the relations of the Church and the Society to Slavery. It was resolved to deny aid in future to slaveholding churches. On this point, the Report says:

"It has been difficult to find men who were willing to engage in missionary service at the South, whose fields so much more inviting were opening elsewhere, and difficult to retain them there when they have consented to go. After a full experience, not a few of them have become disheartened, and sought spheres of labor in other sections of the country. In many cases, also, those who have been raised up on the soil have felt constrained to leave the States of their nativity for fields of labor, and circumstances in which to educate their children, in the Free States. There have consequently been large expenditures of missionary funds in the Slave States, with but small permanent results—with but here and there a church that has come to a condition of self support, under the culture of the Society, the last thirty years.

"The hindrances to the missionary work arising from the same general cause, have been increased, *as the defenders of the Southern Churches to the institution of Slavery has become more and more distinct and emphatic, among Christians in other parts of the country, that the principles of the Gospel require its ultimate extinction.* Formerly, the language of ministers and laymen at the South was, 'We look at Slavery very much as our Northern brethren do—as a great moral wrong, to be removed before the progress of the Gospel, and we desire your forbearance and coöperation and fraternal aid, to effect this object.' Recently, it has been earnestly defended, by the most prominent men in the ministry at the South, as an institution of Divine authority, on the same foundation as civil government and the family relation, benevolent and altruistic in its character, to be upheld and extended for the mutual benefit of the owner and the servant. Churches, and ministers, and churches have sympathized in these views, and *in upholding on the part of their members* has increased; the Missionary has been made uncomfortable in his place; he may not declare the testimony of God against this sin, nor enable the Lord's people to understand the responsibilities connected with it, which he imposes directly. Nay, his remittance from the Society, *especially of the Northern churches*, and the *most* pious of his members have become, *as a matter of conscience*, and because *we are safe in its defense, or his work* is rendered unacceptable to them, and his personal safety is no longer guaranteed to him.

The sentiments of the great body of those who sustain this Society have been clearly expressed on this general subject, as well as an earnest desire for the recognition of these principle of appropriations to the churches in slaveholding communities, which shall be a guarantee to donors that their contributions are wisely and judiciously expended.

Resolutions were given to this subject much serious thought and careful consideration, and have adopted a resolution, the application of which, they think, will be a sufficient protection against the expenditure of the Society's funds in any such manner as to give countenance or support, in any form, to the institution of Slavery, while it will provide for those churches which, by common consent, are regarded as excepting it. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in the disbursement of the funds committed to their trust, the Executive will not *grant aid to churches* or ministers in connection with any ecclesiastical body *so formed that the relation, in such case, in the judgment of the Committee, is justifiable, for the time being, in the view of circumstances in which it exists* special information contemplated will be sought in a free and Christian manner, and, we trust, will be freely and cheerfully communicated, as similar information has been in times past, and be of great value to the Committee, not only in determining the propriety of their appropriations, but in vindicating many of the churches aided, and the Society itself, from unjust and injurious aspersions.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The speakers of the evening were Rev. D Dwight Marvin of California, and Rev. James Shumaker, of Keokuk Falls Mo.; and the following resolutions, offered by these gentlemen and others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the great importance of California and the Pacific Territories as a missionary field, presents a claim of peculiar force upon the sympathy and coöperation of the American churches.

Resolved, That it is the imperious obligation of the strong of our country to seek out and succor the weak, and that the American Home Missionary Society deserves our hearty support, as opening one and an indispensable avenue of communication between the one class and the other.

Resolved, That the tendency of the Home Missionary work to promote the unity of the people of this country, commends it to the sympathies and prayers of all good men.

The proceedings concluded with a benediction.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society met last evening in the City Assembly Rooms, Sidney H. Gray in the Chair. He stated that the Society was auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society which had been holding meetings there for two days past.

Charles C. Burleigh was introduced as the first speaker. He said that he stood before the audience as the advocate in the cause of human freedom. He desired to witness the total overthrow of American Slavery, not only on political but on strictly moral grounds. He would not talk of expediency, because with consistent men there was no difference between expediency and moral right. Politicians might sacrifice, but honest men would not. Politicians might call "peaceable" statesmanship, but he argued that the best statesmanship was never to deviate a hair's breadth from what was absolutely right.

First, then, they were opposed to Slavery, because of its immorality. There were many who tried to prove that it was impolitic, and went no further; but his object was to impress upon the people the moral sense of Slavery. As for the Emancipation party in Missouri, he had no hesitation in denouncing that. Their object was called the extermination of Slavery, for their object was not so much to get rid of Slavery as to get rid of the slaves. If nobody defended Slavery, as a moral institution, he would not trust himself with standing upon the ground of expediency; but, when there were religious defenders of Slavery, such as Dr. Lord, Dr. Adams, Dr. Spring, Dr. Bethune, and others, it was needful that the institution should be held nakedly up to the curse of man.

He called those reverend gentlemen to prove that the Slave system did otherwise than extort labor without wages. It robbed intellect of culture, abrogated marriage, and in one word dehumanized man. The fact was, that these Reverend Doctors were better than they seemed to be. They had an ideal picture of Slavery. They imagined it as a sort of patriarchal institution, a mutual relation of employer and employée with protection and affection and brotherhood about it. This they call Slavery, but Slavery was altogether a different thing. Would Dr. Lord say that a system that abrogated marriage was patriarchal? Would he say that labor was patriarchal without wages? Would he say that the relation between slave and slaveholders was the same as the relation between guardian and ward.

A great deal has been said about the dissolution of the Union. If the perpetuation of the Union were to depend on Slavery, the sooner the Union be dissolved the better. [Loud hisses and cheers. After some time the cheers achieved the victory.] To those who hissed he would put a question—If you saw a shipwrecked man struggling for life, and reaching the shore, catching at a twig that hung within his reach, would you, with a remorseless hatchet, sever that twig, and roll him back to the devouring flood? So was it when the slave had cast himself into the billows, and was struggling to reach the Free States, would you come with the hatchet of the Fugitive Slave Law and roll him back into the fiery sea of Slavery? [Loud cries of "No, no."] Well, every man who cried "No," trampled on the blood-stained Constitution of the United States.

Rev. Ernestine L. Rose was the next speaker. After stating that she was unexpectedly called upon, she proceeded to denounce the Constitution of the United States, and to inveigh against America as a land of liberty. Buchanan had more right to call himself a Democrat than a Garrisonian.

By their obloquy they prevented the people from appearing at the ballot box and asserting their rights. She had heard a great deal about dissolving the Union. There was no Union, and consequently there was no Union to dissolve. If any one thought there was, let them cross Mason and Dixon's line, and come back and dissolve the Union. The Union was dissolved last year in the Senate House on the head of Senator Sumner. The thread of the Union was severed through when the compromise was abrogated. There was no Union now, but she was sure there would one rise upon the ashes of the other.

They spoke of treason with her. There was no treason in submission to wrong. They spoke of the members of their churches, and denounced infidels. She wished to know what they meant by the word "infidel." According to her idea, it described a person who professed one thing and performed another. If that definition were received then the churchgoers were the truest infidels in the world. But as it was often used, she (Mrs. R.) who did not believe that Sampson ran away with the "posts" of Gaza, and that "Jonah swallowed a whale" were called infidels. She was called an infidel, and therefore she was particular about its definition, as she did not wish to be confounded with the 40,000 churches.

Wendell Phillips was next introduced amid applause. He would have been glad to have addressed the meeting, but his *voice was a* sufficient indication of his inability to address so large an audience, while so seriously indisposed. He was glad, however, that few words were needed; that facts were speaking louder and more effectively than words could do. But before sitting down he wished to say a word with reference to the American Tract Society. It would be remembered that one year ago a Committee was appointed to whitewash the Publishing Committee. They had just reported. The man who tried to get a sunbeam out of a cucumber was thought insane. Those had tried and had succeeded. They had got a sunbeam out of the American Tract Society. And by the way, while on that subject, he had another word to say. His friend, Mr. Burleigh, had said the other day, that he had been on a voyage of discovery, and had failed to find a meaner man than a Northern doughface. He had found one—a certain Dr. P. A. Rose, a man who had been a slave, but who had inherited his master's property, and now became the apologist for Slavery. He was meaner than a doughface, for a renegade was the meanest of all men. He was to be sent to a Synod that was to meet somewhere West. He hoped that if he went there the West would spue him back again to Alabama. But he would conclude, for he was not able to speak longer, with the remark that he was looking for a collision with the General Government. He desired it, and hoped it would soon come. He would have Abolitionism seize the States. He would have Seward called home from the hopeless minority in the Senate, and he would give him the State of New-York for a thunder-bolt, and with it, in such hands, he was sure the Carolinas would be annihilated.

He was followed by Miss Frances Ellen Watkins, of Baltimore, who addressed the American Anti-Slavery Society during the day.

Miss Watkins retired amid great applause, when Mr. Garrison came forward and made a short closing address, in which he declared his purpose to stand like Banquo's ghost, that would not down at the bidding of the South, or like Haman in the King's gate. The meeting then adjourned; after which was an election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Blind.

The Anniversary Exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the blind, took place yesterday at the Academy of Music. That vast building was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds of people were turned away from the doors. The following was the order of exercises: 1. Introduction by the Band; 2. Original Poem by Miss Cynthia Bullock; 3. Chorus from the "Messiah;" 4. Examination in History; 5. Solo on the piano; 6. Quartette by Hauptman and four part song by Mendelssohn; 7 Scotch air by the Band; 8. Solo, "Come unto Him" Handel; 9. Examination in Geography; 10. National Hymn by the Band; 11. Trio, by Mendelssohn, and duet and chorus by the same composer; 12 Grand March by the Band; 13. A Dirge, by Henry H. Pierson; 14. Reading from raised print; 15 Solo on the piano; 16. Song, "Jerusalem," by Mendelssohn, and "Winged Messenger," by Pessa; 17. Examination in Arithmetic; 18. Duo Polka by the Band; 19. Chorus from the "Messiah"; 20 Finale, by he Band.

This long programme was divided into two parts, between the first and second of which Mr. Cooper, the Superintendent of the institution, addressed the audience and explained its objects. He dwelt on the mistaken notions which people in general entertain concerning the blind, and invited all present to visit the establishment, and judge for themselves how happy, contented and unembarassed they were.

The examinations were satisfactory, the pupils being prompt and correct in their answers. The musical portion of the entertainment was conducted with marked ability, the choruses being especially good. It is an evidence of unquestionable enthusiasm in the vocal teacher, Mr. Lasar, that he can induce his scholars to study and retain such difficult compositions as those of Mendelssohn and Pierson. Mr. Rauff, the instrumental teacher, is also deserving of praise.

The anniversary passed off to the satisfaction of every one.

(For other Anniversaries see Second and Third Page.)

QUARANTINE

Anchorage for Infected Vessels.

It is a mistake to suppose that unless the buildings at Seguine's Point are speedily rebuilt, our City is to remain throughout the Summer equally exposed as last year to Yellow Fever or other imported diseases. The act under which the Quarantine Commissioners are at work, made it their duty to designate an anchorage ground in the lower bay, for infected vessels. The four buoys are now constructing for this purpose, and they will probably be anchored by the 1st of June. The spot selected for the infected anchorage is about half way from the Great Kills (S. I.) to Point Comfort, (N. J.) and westward of the Knolls. The Health Officer has a steam-tug placed at his disposal with which to board vessels at this anchorage.

The importance of these arrangements will be seen when it is remembered that the first Yellow Fever cases last year broke out at Gowanus and Bergen Point, and were clearly attributable to the infection of bedding and rags thrown over from infected vessels. Anchored in the Lower Bay, this great cause of disease will be lacking, at least for our immediate vicinity. We are not sure that our Jersey neighbors will be gainers by the removal, however; for unless the Health Officer carefully restrains vessels from throwing infectious materials overboard, except at particular times of tide, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties are likely to find an infinitely greater nuisance in this Raritan Bay anchorage, than in all the fever hospitals that our State would like to have located at Sandy Hook.

Grand Jury of Richmond County.

RICHMOND OYER AND TERMINER.—May 13.

Hon. Charles A. Peabody, presiding. Hon. H. B. Metcalfe, County Js. gs, and Js. Hess and Allyn, Associates.

Judge Peabody delivered an eloquent and able charge to the Grand Jury alluding to the recent fire at Seguine's Point, and giving them full instructions as to their duty in the premises. A large number of witnesses were examined before them during the day.

The Grand Jury of Richmond County held their first session at Richmond on Tuesday. The subject of the incendiarism at Seguine's Point was the second or third topic upon the docket.

Among the witnesses subpœnaed were Mr. Joel Wolfe and Mr. Thos. R. Lush, of this city. Major Gilon, from the south side of the Island, was the first one called.

The questions put to these witnesses were directed to such matters as the ownership of the property, its transfer, the terms of sale, and where the money came from to pay for it. Few questions were asked with regard to the fire.

Mr. Joel Wolfe being called, was questioned by the District Attorney, (Mr. Degroot,) as follows:

Question.—Are you the owner of the property known as the Wolfe Farm on the south side of the Island?

Answer.—I sold it to Mr. T. R. Lush.

Q.—What is Mr. Lush's business? A.—I believe he is a Land Broker, Sir.

Q.—Whom did he purchase for? A.—I understood that he wanted it for a man by the name of Robbins, when he first applied.

Q.—When did he first commence talking to you about the purchase? A.—In January.

Q.—When did you see him again? A.—In February, when he made me a direct offer of $30,000 cash for the place, but I laughed at him and told him that nothing short of $40,000 would buy it; finally he came and offered me $39,000 net cash, and I entered into an agreement, which is on record.

Q.—When was the money paid? A.—On the 1st of May.

Q.—Who paid it to you? A.—Mr. Lush gave me a check for $6,300, which, with $700 he had previously paid, made $6,000, and gave me a bond and mortgage for $33,000.

Q.—Where was that money paid? A.—At my office.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Mr. Lush, and his lawyer, Mr. Tucker.

Q.—Were any of the Commissioners present? A.—No.

Q.—Were you not at the Commissioner's office? A.—Yes, afterward on the same day; Mr. Hall and Mr. Benson were present at the office of Mr. Silliman, where I went at the request of Mr. Lush, who had sold those gentlemen fifty acres for $33,000, in money, which they would not pay until they had obtained a release from me of that amount on the mortgage; upon the payment of that amount I did release the fifty acres sold by Mr. Lush, which included all the buildings.

Q.—Who paid you the money? A.—It was handed to my lawyer.

Q.—Who is your lawyer? A.—Augustus Schell, Esq., (the new Collector,) who afterwards handed it to me.

Q.—Was the money paid by the Commissioners, or by whom? A.—By one of the Commissioners; I would not sign the receipt until the money was paid.

Q.—Had you any furniture in the house? A.—I had.

Q.—What amount? A.—I have not my memoranda present, and do not know the exact amount.

One of the Grand Jurors asked Mr. Degroot, the District Attorney, what all this had to do with the burning of the buildings? The District Attorney replied that he wanted to trace the right of the property in the State.

Q.—Who were in the house at the time of the fire? A.—I understand that there were a colored woman and two men.

Q.—What was the name of the colored woman? A.—Mary Atkinson.

Q.—What are the names of the men? A.—One was Samuel Fitzpatrick and the other James Murray.

Q.—Were you at the grand feast that the Commissioners had on the day of the fire? Did you hear of their having champagne there? A.—I left none there.

Q.—Couldn't they have taken it down with them? A.—That they may have done—I don't know.

Q.—Couldn't the fire have happened from a match which they threw after their grand feast? A.—No, Sir, I *understand not, for the colored woman said* they did no eat there, but at the farm house; she was in and out of the room many times after they left.

Thomas R. Lush was then called, and passed through a short ordeal as follows:

Q.—Are you a real estate Broker? A.—All I do in that line is on my own account; I seldom act as Broker.

Q.—When did you first commence to negotiate for the purchase of this estate? A.—Three or four months ago.

Q.—Whom did you purchase for? A.—For myself.

Q.—What did you give? A.—Thirty-nine thousand dollars.

Q.—Where did you get the money to pay for it? A.—I gave my own check on the Mechanics' Bank in Brooklyn.

The other questions were of the same import.

Mr. Lush denied the right of the Jury to question him upon these purely private matters, particularly as the answers to most of them were to be found in the records of the County Clerk's Office, on the opposite side of the street; at the same time offering to inform the Grand Jury of all he knew of the transaction of the purchase. The Grand Jury admitted the questions were irrelevant, whereat the District Attorney threatened to throw up the examination, but continued it awhile longer. When he had concluded, Mr. Lush asked the Jury, "But, Gentlemen, don't you want to know something about the arson case?" (Laughter.) Certainly, answered the Jury; if you know anything about the fire we would like to hear it. Mr. Lush said that he had heard Mr. Cropsey say in reference to the burning of the buildings, "*We have done right*, and would do it again."

Q.—Which Mr. Cropsey was this? A.—I cannot give his name, but I can recognize the man—he is a tall man.

One of the Jurors moved to strike that out. Mr. Degroot seemed about to follow the suggestion, when Mr. Lush was permitted to retire.

Up to 4 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, no person from the neighborhood of the fire, who would be likely to know anything of that event, had been seen at the Court.

More Fires Promised.

Mr. Voorhies, who has erected his house, adjoining the Commissioners' property, has a man in charge of it, who has been notified by a verbal message that he had better get out of that house, as it was intended to burn it down.

The Coney Island Lease.

The town of Gravesend, after leasing Coney Island to Hendrickson & Co., go on to make the following observations: "Saving and reserving, however, to the said town, and the inhabitants thereof, all and everything, rights and privileges of fishing, gathering seaweed, mowing hay, and all others the rights and conditions originally granted and contained to the said town, and its inhabitants, in and by the original grants of the lands hereby leased and conveyed." From which it is evident that the people of the town would have the right to fish, mow grass and gather seaweed on the Quarantine grounds, if it had been leased for the purposes of a temporary hospital, unless—(which of course was possible)—the town of Gravesend had consented so to modify the terms to its lessee as to permit the exclusive jurisdiction of the State.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Increased and Increasing Extent of the Africans and Coolly Trades—Mutiny and Cities on board American Ships—Business, &c.

The *Empire City*, S. P. Griffin commanding, left New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 6th and arrived at Havana on the 7th at 7 P. M.

The steamship *Granada* not yet having arrived from Aspinwall, the *Empire City* landed the California mails and passengers, *left for New-York at 9 o'clock* on the 8th and arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Empire City* brings $68,000 in *specie*, of which $25,000 were from Havana, and $43,000 from New Orleans.

In Havana, left at anchor steamships *Isabel* and *Venice*, the latter having arrived from Vera Cruz an hour before the departure of the *E. C.*

There is nothing new at Havana. Exchange is looking up: London, 9@9¼ premium; New-York, 2 ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans, par to 1 ₱ cent. discount. Sugars have advanced. Molasses is reported "hard to find;" Freights are "ditto;" box Sugars are taken at 50c.

The health of Havana is stated to be excellent.

Among the passengers from Havana, the *E. C.* brings Capt. Lovell, bearer of dispatches to our Government from the United States Minister at Mexico. Capt. Lovell arrived per steamer *Isabel* as above.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Friday, May 8, 1857.

On the 29th ult., the British bark *Joseph Shepherd*, Barnes master, arrived from Swatow, Hong Kong, and St. Helena, 116 days, with 399 Asiatic laborers, under contract for eight years' service in the cane fields of Cuba. The deaths during the voyage are reported as being 46 of the 425 put on board. The receipts under contract since the 10th of April, 1855, have been 10,983, and deaths on board of the various vessels used in transportation, which have arrived, have been 1,826. In the darker brand of this trade with the coast of Africa we are extending business, and our preparations for the coming emigration are unusually large. Many vessels have been purchased and fitted out in the various ports of Cuba for the slave trade, and the probabilities are in favor of a larger importation this year than was ever before made in the same period.

The grand speculative movement in banks, gives impetus to this branch of our commerce, and many thousands will be invested in the negro trade, from the increased facilities of procuring money, and to carry out the designs of the "*Credito Mobiliario*" embracing all kinds of productive property, which would have been occupied otherwise in more honest business. Several vessels now in this port, belonging to worthy church-going people down East, are being under discussion for sale;—of course the business for which vessels are wanted cannot be unknown to owners or agents of the property.

Our trade in sugars has not declined under other excitements about us, and prices are firmly maintained at $10 50 to $12 for whites; yellow @ 9 to $10 do. Molasses is more difficult to obtain, as there is no stock here or to near out ports; Clayed 10¼ to 11 rials per keg. In Freights there is nothing doing, except at ruinous rates, for the immense shipping interests now idle in Cuban ports and in the Gulf of Mexico:—this helps the disposition for sale when it can be effected.

Exchanges have improved, and are prime, with good business tendency for New-York 2 per cent. discount; London, 9¼ premium; New-Orleans, par to 1 discount.

The Consul General's office has been the scene of various examinations of American seamen, for mutiny, attempts at murder of officers, &c., which have been conducted with great propriety, as well as ability, by Consul General Blythe. The captains, being anxious to substitute brute force for justice, have not been remarkably well pleased, to find that their peculiar notions could not be carried out in contravention of law—and are inclined to pour over with indignation.

N.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Rejected Treaties—Rebellion in the Church—Highway Robbery—Symptoms of the Church Returning to its Allegiance

By the arrival of the *Empire City* we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 22d of April, two days later than those previously received.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* of the 22d, referring to the rejection of the Forsyth treaties, says:

"No true friend of Mexico, who has his wits about him, will attempt to excite jealousy and distrust of the good faith and the friendly purposes of the United States towards Mexico. That the Government and people of the United States will find their highest political destiny and interests in the stability and welfare of the Mexican Republic is a supposition that needs no vindication, and the strong and practical good sense of the North American Republic is a guaranty that they understand the proposition and will act in obedience to it.

It is equally true that the United States are just in that position where they can render the greatest service or produce the greatest mischief to Mexico. Her purposes are altogether friendly and pacific, and it has been the business of her diplomacy for years back to persuade Mexico of the fact. Until the accession to power of the enlightened Government of Mr. Comfort, American Ministers have labored in vain in this friendly effort. Happily, the liberal views of the President, and peculiarly favoring circumstances opened the door for the establishment of entirely new relations, upon a footing of mutual good will and confidence, which Mr. Forsyth taking advantage of, resulted in the negotiations now before the Cabinet at Washington for their consideration. Test out of these negotiations will grow up international relations, reciprocally beneficial to the two neighboring Republics, we have no doubt.

The public opinion, both in Mexico and the United States, indorsed by the newspapers, in reference to the fate of the treaties at Washington is entirely erroneous. So far from having been rejected with that rudeness and want of national courtesy, which the *Tratt d'Union* charges, the treaties are undergoing the dispassionate consideration of the Buchanan Cabinet. Col. Bufferfield, the Commissioner on the part of Mexico, has returned to this city, and bears with him to this Government the most friendly assurances of the desire of the United States to assist Mexico, not only in her financial need, but to back her in her more serious contingencies. There is no thing in the necessary delay to act upon the treaties at Washington city calculated in the least to offend the dignity of Mexico, or to look like American indifference to her honor and prosperity. The treaties were accepted up because it was physically impossible to *do so—arriving, as they did, at a moment* when the multifarious duties of an out-going and in-coming Administration were absorbing all the time of the members of the Government.

We venture to predict that the result will belie all the predictions of the croakers and grumblers, that the United States have will show itself the friend of Mexico, and that substantially: the policy of the treaties, signed by Messrs Montes and Forsyth, will be successful."

The *Extraordinary* says: "A decree of the Government was issued some days since, reviving and enforcing certain ancient regulations, whereby the clergy were obliged to administer the rites of marriage, burial, the holy sacrament, &c., to the poor, free of charge. In pursuance of this decree, the Archbishop issued his order to the same effect to the curates. We understand that the latter have in a body refused to obey this order, and have resigned their charges, to avoid complying with it."

The diligence which reached Puebla on the 14th was robbed at a place called the Barranca de la Cocora, about a league from Puebla. The robbers numbered about twenty, and were well armed.

It was rumored that the Archbishop had given in his adhesion to the new Constitution, and that he would preach a sermon in defence of it and the Government.

(Advertisement.)

NO MORE DROWNING.

RUBBER'S LIFE PRESERVING BELTS AND MATRESS DESSERT.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesroom No. 257 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The above have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

Joseph Walker, President *Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York*; Ellwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; Nathaniel L. and George Griswold & B Neilson, President Board of Underwriters; Bird and Neilson, Johnson and Higgins

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 257 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall street, basement.

(Advertisement.)

Really Wonderful.—It is really wonderful to observe the elegance and grace of every style of hat is used by Knox. Although he has been for years devising fashions his ingenuity seems as fresh as ever, while his taste improves by experience. Any gentleman who does not wear Knox's hats is a recreant to his own advantage. You will find Knox's hats wherever refinement is in vogue. Depôt, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these Pastilles. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is curing the most desperate cases of scrofula and lung diseases in all sections of the country. Neither preparation contains mercury. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

Purdy's National Theatre.—There is no place of amusement in the City where better entertainments are given than at this neat theatre. At present a wonderful Roman spectacle drama is playing there with success entitled "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," which with the celebrated pantomime of "Pan, the Intelligent Ape," and the drama of "Robert the Devil," makes up to night's programme.

(Advertisement.)

"Mens Sana in Corpore Sano."—Insanity, that awful curse, and all mental disorders, are invariably accompanied by Costiveness. The refuse of the body clogs and destroys the intellect unless removed. Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, and causing healthy evacuations, speedily cure insanity and mental diseases. Sold at No. 48 Brandreth Building.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Holloway's Ointment, (unlike those outward applications which relieve pain for the moment by paralyzing the nervous organization of the skin,) pierces through the absorbents to the seat of the inflammation, and thus extinguishes the fire which feeds the eruption, boil or ulcer, from which the patient suffers. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

(Advertisement.)

☞ A. J. Bleecker will sell to-day at the Merchants Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by order of referee, 4 valuable house and lots on the north side of Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121. The houses are four story and basement brick buildings, Croton water, marble mantels, &c.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Stepping out of John-street into a "business palace" at No. 261 Broadway, fronting the Park, E. T. Wilde has opened a stock of Paris and home-manufactured Summer Millinery and Millinery goods, which in variety, extent, beauty and elegance, eclipses all rivalry. Devote a forenoon to his showrooms.

(Advertisement.)

☞ "Pure Religion" harmonizes with Phrenology; hence the clergyman who understands the peculiarities of his people can adapt his teachings to their various capacities. Examinations daily, by Mr. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is a concentrated fluid extract, derived from the juices of the Olive and Pine. It is applied and inhaled, and is the only fluid that contains *Nitrous Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. Olive Tar is a *specific* for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nervous Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State street, (east side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

Stafford's Ointment and Powders, for the Cure of all Diseases of Impure Blood.—The Ointment is made of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of Sulphur and Iron with Sugar of Milk. The taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly on the blood. The Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and the Powders for $1 a package of twelve powders, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—May 13.

$1,000 Cal. 6s, '70.. 49
1,000 Missouri State 6s.. 93¾
4,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s 86
5,000 do.. 86¼
2,000 Hd. R. E. 1st m. 8s 98
500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs 99¾
5,000 do.. 99¾
14 Ill. Cent. Rights.. 19½
7 do.. 19¾
10 Ocean Bank.. 96
30 Park Bank.. 106
10 Bank of America.. 120¾
27 Bank of Commerce.. 107¾
10 Ohio Life & T. Co.. 39
50 Del. & H. C. Co.. c.125
110 Penn. Coal Co.. 93¾
10 do.. 93¾
200 Reading R. R.. s60 80¾
500 do.. 80¾
300 do.. s10 80¾
12 La C. & Mil. R.R.. c 77¾
201 Chi & R. I. R.R.. 97
80 N. Y. Cent. R. R.. 86¼
200 do.. c 86¾
100 do.. s7 86
110 do.. s3 86
100 do.. s15 86
100 do.. s30 86
100 do.. s60 86
50 do.. s3 86¼
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R. s30 68
300 do.. b30 68¾
600 do.. b10 69
200 do.. c 69¾
540 do.. b3 69¾
90 do.. 69¾
300 do.. s60 69
200 do.. c 69¾
100 do.. b10 6 ¾
41 M. & Miss. R. R.. c 67¾
12 do.. 67¾
300 Erie Railroad.. s60 41¾
300 do.. 41¾
200 do.. c 41¾
160 do.. 41¾
1100 do.. s30 41¾
300 do.. b10 41¾
200 do.. b3 41¾
200 do.. 41¾
200 do.. 41¾
200 do.. b10 41¾
200 Panama RR.. 93½
100 Ill. Cen. R.R.. s3 127
50 do.. 127
50 do.. c127¾
200 do.. b30 127¾
15 Gal. & Chi. RR.. 99¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by Adrian H. Muller:

$90,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R., 1st. added... 74
$3,000 State of Indiana 5 ₱ cent. pre. Canal do. 11
34 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.. 96
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.. 107¾
50 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.. 122
90 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.. 136½@137¾
45 shares Bowary Fire Ins. Co.. 188
100 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.. 157
40 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.. 147¾
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.. 144@141
35 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.. 164
60 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.. 127
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.. 120
12 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.. 175
10 shares Etcshire Fire Ins. Co.. 190¾
35 shares Lynox Fire Ins. Co.. 103

Wednesday, May 13—P. M.

The telegraph from New-Orleans announces the *George Law* steamship, of the California line, as having sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 4th inst., with the mails and treasure from the Pacific side of 20th April. The treasure list is stated to be $1,700,000. The steamer *Africa*, of the Cunard line, sailed from this port at noon today, for Liverpool, having on freight $1,533,578 in Gold. The shipment appears to have had no influence on the Money Market, which is reported quite easy by nearly all the Brokers, both for call loans and discounts. The Summer dullness of general trade contributes to the inactivity of all new financial negotiations, and there is not much prime business paper making at present. Some few of the merchants who are disappointed in their Western Spring collections, are borrowing on the hypothecation of their best Fall paper. The reports are coming more favorable from Chicago and other lake points as to the movement of Grain to the East, now that both lake and canal are open for navigation.

Before the formal meeting of the Brokers this morning, advantage was attempted to be taken by the *Bears*, in the Street, of the announcement of the large shipment of specie by the *Africa*. About 2,000 shares of Erie were pressed on sale at 41¾@¾. On the opening of the Board the same feeling was manifested, and sellers' options pretty freely offered on several of the Railroad Stocks. But the market immediately strengthened, and the closing sales of the forenoon were at an advance of ¾@¾ ₱ cent. on Erie, Southern Michigan and Illinois Central. Cleveland and Pittsburg was an exception, and declined to 44; subsequently, however, recovering to 45¾ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the general market was dull. Some sales of Southern Michigan were made at the close at yesterday's price, 67¾; Erie 41¾@¾.

The subscription to the Guaranteed Southern Michigan Stock has reached $2,923,000, which is already $123,000 in excess of the amount to be distributed on this side; with six business days remaining before the shutting of the book. The following notice was issued to day, calling for a surrender of 50 ₱ cent. of the awarded subscriptions in the common shares *on Thursday, 21st inst.* This will at once reduce the common stock to $7,000,000. At the same time 15 ₱ cent. in cash will be paid on the new stock.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Co., No. 19 William-st., New-York, Wednesday, *May 13, 1857.*

Notice.—In answer to inquiries made at this office, the subscribers to the *guaranteed stock* of this Company, are hereby notified that the fifty per cent. stock payment on the amount of *their subscriptions will be* required to be made at the time of *payment of the first cash installment.*

John A. C. Gray, *Treasurer.*

The Sub-Treasury received to day $304,956; disbursed $353,182, and held at the close $14,067,425. The *Empire City* brought in $45,000 in Silver.

The receipts of the Lake Erie, Wabash and Western Railroad for April, were as follows:

Passengers	$17,619 94	Mail	$3,194 93
Freight	20,170 91	Express	1,200 00
Total			$51,485 80

Movement of the cotton crop.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,775,000	3,244,000	2,997,000	2,931,000	3,015,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,195,000	1,427,000	1,147,000	1,126,000	1,294,000
Ex. to France	351,000	422,000	348,000	362,000	366,000
Ex. other For. P.	201,000	420,000	310,000	338,000	366,000
Ex. coastwise	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rec'ts on hand	354,000	1,000	192,000	105,000	89,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	21,000	35,000	35,000	44,000	39,000
Ex. to G. Britain	16,000	25,000	20,000	16,000	41,000
Ex. to France		13,000	14,000	4,000	12,000
Ex. other For. P.	3,000	12,000	4,000	14,000	11,000
Total Exports	19,000	50,000	38,000	34,000	64,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The unpropitious weather since the opening of this Spring in the South, continues to be the subject-matter of correspondence from the entire cotton region: the damage done has not been over-estimated in my estimate of loss. It is admitted to be one of the late and worst seasons, so far, on record. In addition to the damages by frost, previously adv